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GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

PARTED HEARTS.

BY SARAH J. C. WHITTLESEY.

I thought that time's soft finger would efface
The channels worn away by early tears,
Upon my youthful heart, in other days—
They only deepen with the passing years;
There is a yawning gulf between us now,
We cannot meet again, as we have met,
The shadow of the years is on each brow,
We cannot teach lone memory to forget.

Oh! "it is finished!" on the cross of wo
Our dearest hopes of earth, in anguish died!
Died on the cross of EUROR, years ago,
And with them our young lives were crucified!
We yet are young, perchance full many a year,
The future foldeth yet, for thee and me;
How shall we brave them, with thought's gleaming spear
Thrust in the bleeding heart of Memory!

We'll walk in separate ways and weep alone,
Around our martyred hopes' pale sepulchres;
We cannot roll away the sealed stone
Of many long and intervening years;
We're lonely now, no spring will ever break
In golden beauty, o'er our souls' domain,
No light of other eyes will ever wake
The buds of Love to bloom for us again!

The castle of our hearts is draped with wo,
And on the Past's black bier Peace lies a corse!
Amid the ruins of the 'long ago,'
Croaks, evermore, the Raven of Remorse!
We cannot be again as we have been,
We cannot quell the hidden feeling-strife,
We're fated, through the years, to follow in
The funeral pageant of the "death in life!"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LEARNING TO READ.

BY M. M. MOSER.

NUMBER II.

Why our orthography is so full of inconsistencies.

It has been shown in the former article that the inconsistencies in our spelling, cause great inconvenience in learning to read; the question now arises, why do we have these then in our language? Says A. J. Ellis, "But it was in such countries as France and England the greatest confusion arose from the confusion of languages. In England the original Runic letters of the Anglo-Saxon were gradually disused and their place supplied, very imperfectly, by Roman letters. With great variety of dialects there was, necessarily, great variety of spelling. Then came the Norman invasion, with the introduction of a language already mixed, and rulers who were ignorant of Saxon. Hence arose a mixture of languages and a confusion in spelling, for 'clerks' of Saxon origin wrote words half Saxon and half French, and others of Norman extraction puzzled over Saxon words. At length as the languages became thoroughly fused into English, and laymen learned to write and tried their hands at spelling—principally their own names, however—all rule seemed to be broken through. The same words in the same page were written in different ways. People did not seem certain about their own name. The Percies of Northumberland contrived to write their names in 15 different manners; Lord Burleigh did not know how to spell Lord Leicester's name, and for the matter of that Leicester himself had eight different ways to choose from."

Here we learn how these inconsistencies were introduced into our language; and the imperfection of the alphabet was the principal, if not the sole cause of their becoming fixed in our present orthography. The extent of this imperfection, at present will be seen by comparing the alphabet with the sounds to be represented. There are 26 letters, and three of these (c, q and x) have no sound of their own, but borrow the sounds of other letters, so that we have only 23 effective letter; whereas there are 43 sounds in the language, (including four compound sounds,) as will appear from the sounds represented by the *italic* letters in the following words;—*pea be die chin jin cane gain fie vie thigh thy* seal zeal assure azure *he sum sun sung low row eel ill ail ell air at fast far odd all up old foot food earth ice oil out abuse ye we.* *The italic letters in no two of the above words represent the same sound.*

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for these inconsistencies is simple. We have seen that there are only 23 effective letters; and that there are 43 sounds to represent. Now let the sound of each of these 23 letters be fixed, that is, let each letter always represent the sound which it now most frequently represents, and no other. To illustrate; let *e* always represent the sound it now does in *ell*, and no other; and let *i* always represent the sound it does in *it*, &c. Having thus fixed the sound of each letter, we have only to add twenty new letters, (that is, one for each of the twenty sounds not already provided for,) and we have a complete alphabet, with which we may spell every word just as it is pronounced. Such an alphabet has been constructed, and much printing done with it. This kind of printing is called Phonotypy; which means sound-printing, that is, printing so as to represent the sounds in the words. It may not be out of place to state here, for the benefit of such as may wish to see some of this kind of printing, that *The Type of the Times* is printed almost wholly in Phonotypy. Price $1.00 a year. Specimen numbers gratis. Address Longley Brothers, 168½ Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

The advantages of Phonotypy shall next receive attention.

Flint Rock N. C.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D., of New York, has labored assiduously to establish the authenticity of this document, and in his recent address on the occasion of the 82nd anniversary of that bold, but most praiseworthy resistance to oppressive rule, he shows with what great success his labors have been crowned.

We are indebted to the energy of Mr. Yates, Editor *Democrat*, for the following abstract of this address so valuable in historic information, and it would be doing the public an injustice not to place it before them and in a form to be preserved.

Dr. Hawks's exordium was a beautiful and most touching enforcement of the idea of veneration with which we look upon *places*, by which either our patriotism or our affections are stirred. He applied this thought, this feeling, to the present occasion, in the following eloquent passage:

"When, therefore, in the distant home where I dwell, an unwilling exile from the land of my fathers, I was honored with a summons to meet you here to-day, I felt that the only appropriate time is NOW; the only proper place is HERE, for the commemoration of the events we would recall. For on *this day*, fourscore and two years ago, and on *this spot*, our fathers wrote their part of a large chapter in history, in the brave, but then perilous word—INDEPENDENCE."

He next passed to the consideration of the American Revolution, that "spectacle of unequalled moral sublimity," which, "whether considered with reference to the motive that prompted it, the men who led it, the patient self-denial, and the cheerfully borne sacrifices involved in it, or the incredibly marvellous consequences which have flowed from it, *looms up before us in colossal proportions, and stands unequalled in its magnificent grandeur.*"

From the Revolution generally, he passed on to a delineation of the character of the people of this part of North Carolina, their origin, training, and the principles of civil and religious liberty which were instilled in their minds, more than in any other parts of the colony, from their youth up.

We pass over, as having neither time nor room for them, brilliant passages relating to the Union, to northern fanaticism, to the southern duty of calm watchfulness, preparation for whatever may happen, and a determination to stand by the Constitution. "Develop your resources," said he, "God has made them surpassingly great." Open communication by railroads, allowing no local rivalries to interfere. The interest of each section of the State is the interest of all.

Of the closing and historical part of the address, we add the following carefully prepared synopsis, in which we do not pretend to completeness, but merely to give a general idea of the very interesting facts and arguments.

STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

There are those who assert that no meeting was held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and no Declaration of Independence then and there made; but that a meeting was held on the 30th of May in that year, in which certain resolutions were adopted, and that this constitutes the only action of the people of Mecklenburg during May, 1775.

On the other hand the Legislature of N. Carolina has affirmed, and the people of the State have concurred in that affirmation, that there *was* a meeting held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th day of May, 1775; that certain resolutions declaring independence, abjuring allegiance to the British crown, and claiming the right of self-government, were then and there adopted: North Carolina further affirms that there was also a meeting of a Committee on the 30th of May, 1775, by virtue of their appointment at the meeting of the 20th; that their meeting was founded on the previous action of that day (the 20th,) and that its end and object was to improvise a temporary system of government for Mecklenburg, inasmuch as it had been declared in rebellion and out of the protection of the laws of the British crown.

PRESUMPTIVE PROOF.

Dr. H. stated that there were certain facts connected with the paper made in Mecklenburg, whether on the 20th or 30th, and irrespective of its contents, which were established beyond dispute, and had not been controverted. These were the following:

1. Whatever paper was prepared was made when the news had just been received in Charlotte of the battle of Lexington; and the people assembled in the town were greatly excited by the intelligence.

2. Whatever paper was made was prepared upon a call of the people here assembled, crying out, "let us be *independent.*"

3. The document was made when there was an assemblage at Charlotte of the larger part of the residents of the county; that assemblage lasted part of two days, and some of the work was done in the intervening night.

4. The document, after having been prepared, was read from the steps of the Court House by Col. Thomas Polk.

5. The contents of the paper were preserved *at the time*, both in memory and by means of writing, on the part of some of those then present.

6. The document has been repeatedly declared by several of those who heard it read, to have renounced allegiance, declared independence, and affirmed the right of self-government.

These were facts connected with the making of the paper, no matter whether prepared on the 20th or 30th.

From these facts Dr. H. proceeded to show that the paper of the 30th could not have been the only document prepared in Mecklenburg in May, 1775, for that in many particulars, that document was utterly irreconcilable with the foregoing facts.

1. News was received of the battle of Lexington the day the paper was made. Dr. H. then proceeded to show from Drayton's memories of South Carolina and from Gibbs' Revolutionary documents of the same State, the printed copy from the letter of intelligence of the battle of Lexington that was sent South, showing the day and the hour endorsed on it, as it passed through the hands of every Vigilance Committee from Connecticut to Charleston: and conclusively established the fact that the news of the battle of Lexington reached Charlotte on the night of the 18th of May, or rather early in the morning of the 19th of that month, in 1775. This fact, therefore, did not harmonize with the claim made for the document of the 30th.

2. The paper was made in response to the people's call, *"let us be independent."* Dr. H. argued on the improbability that in answer to *such* a call made by an excited multitude, a paper would be prepared which should contain nothing about *independence*, and yet that the people should be satisfied with it as a Declaration of Independence.

This fact, therefore, did not seem to agree with the claim made for the document of the 30th, which was just such as is above described.

3. There was a large assembly of the people of the county in Charlotte when the paper was prepared, and the assemblage continued for part of *two* days, some of the work having been done in the intervening night.

Dr. H. then asked what there was in the document of the 30th, or what evidence had ever been produced from any source to show that the meeting of the 30th sat also on either the 29th or 31st of May? What proof that any work was done at night? What proof that there was any assemblage of the people of the county at all on or about the 30th? What evidence from the document itself, or from any other source, that any gentlemen of the county met in Charlotte on that day, except the gentlemen of the Committee? The answer was, that on all those points not a particle of testimony had ever been produced to sustain them. This fact, therefore, seemed inconsistent with the claim made for the document of the 30th.

4 5. The next known facts were, the document prepared was publicly read by Col. Thomas Polk, and that its contents were preserved *at the time*, both in writing and in memory by some of those present who heard it. Now, Gen. Graham, Rev. H. Hunter and Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, (three more respectable and creditable witnesses never lived anywhere,) were all present, all heard the paper read, all remembered its substance, and one reduced to writing the date as the 20th, and copied the paper read at the time; and what they remembered and what they copied, did not contain one particle of the document of the 30th; but a totally different paper. Nor, of all those present who heard the paper read, was there ever found one who retained in memory as what he then heard, the paper of the 30th; while a great many did remember a totally different document as what they then heard. This fact, therefore, does not agree with the claim set up for the paper of the 30th.

6. The last fact alluded to was that the document read, according to the testimony of some twenty witnesses, did contain three most important particulars, expressly and unequivocally announced; these were, 1st, renunciation of allegiance; 2d, a declaration of independence; and 3d, the right of self-government. Now, an inspection of the document of the 30th will show, that in it, the two particulars first named are not explicitly declared, and the last is not named at all. But it declares its object to be simply "regulating the *jurisprudence* of the province."

From the inconsistency of all these facts with the paper of the 30th, Dr. H. inferred that if the case stopped here, if there were no further proof behind, one would be justified in saying that the paper of the 30th could not be the document referred to in the facts above stated; and therefore, we might safely lay it aside.

DIRECT PROOF.

Having thus removed for the present the document of the 30th out of his path, to return hereafter to an analysis of it; Dr. H. entered on the direct affirmative testimony which went to show what was the document put forth by the Mecklenburg men as a *declaration of Independence* that deserved the name, and what the date at which they issued it. In this part of his argument he took up the following facts, adding the proof for each as he proceeded.

1. *There was a meeting at Charlotte, of the larger part of the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, held on the 19th and 20th days of May,* 1775.

To prove this he adduced no less than *fourteen* witnesses, men in their day well known in Mecklenburg and of irreproachable characters, who all testify that they were all present at such a meeting. Seven positively name the date (the 19th and 20th days of May 1775,) and one of the seven testifies from a written memorandum, still in existence, and made at the time, as to the date. The other seven, without expressly naming the *day* of the month, testify to incidents and occurrences at the meeting precisely the same as those deposed to by the witnesses who do name the exact day of the month: thus identifying the meeting as the same. We are bound therefore to believe there was such a meeting. Now if this be so, it must inevitably follow that if *any paper was prepared and read at that meeting*, it could not have been one which by its own date (May 30th) shows it must have been made ten days afterward. The only issue then to which we are brought in this stage of the discussion is raised by the question: *was any paper prepared and adopted at the meeting of the* 20th? If there was, it puts an end at once and forever to the hypothesis that the document of the 30th is the *only* one that was put forth in Mecklenburg in May, 1775.

2. Dr. H. then proceeded to the issue thus made, and affirmed as a fact susceptible of proof, that *at the meeting on the 20th a paper was prepared by Dr. Ephraim Brevard and presented by a committee appointed for that purpose; that such paper was publicly read by Col. Thomas Polk; that it unequivocally declared independence, ipso verbo; and that its contents when read were assented to by the people present.*

As to the first particular, the preparation of the paper by Dr. Brevard, he adduced the testimony of *nine* witnesses, some of whom were of the Committe who reported it. As to the second, the public reading, he proved it by *eight* witnesses, all of whom that speciify the reader, name Col. Thomas Polk as the individual.

As to the third particular, that the paper explicitly declared *Independence*, he quoted the very words of no less than *fourteen* witnesses who heard the paper read, every one of whom distinctly called it a declaration of *Independence*. We give the language of some:

One calls it "the declaration of *Independence*, made in Charlotte, *on the 20th day of May* 1775."

Another says of the people of Mecklenburg, they "met on a certain day in Charlotte, and from the head of the Court House stairs, proclaimed *Independence* of English government by Col. Thomas Polk."

Another says, "they resolved to declare themselves *Independent.*"

Four others thus speak: "they formed several resolves which were read, and which went to declare themselves and the people of Mecklenburg County free and *Independent* of the King and parliament of Great Britain: and that from that day, thenceforth, all allegiance and political relation was absolved between the good people of Mecklenburg and the King of Great Britain."

Another thus speaks; "it was however [the declaration made] *in substance and form*, like that great national act, agreed on thirteen months after."

The testimony of the whole fourteen, whom, by the way, the people between the Yadkin and Catawba *know* to have been men of unimpeachable integrity, was remarkable in the particular that every one used the word "*Independence*," or "*Independent*" in describing the character of the declaration.

From this testimony, which he said, strangers who knew nothing of the characters of the witnesses might question, but those who lived in North Carolina never would, the speaker drew two inferences, viz: 1st, that there could be no reasonable doubt as to what the contents of the paper of the 20th were; and 2d, there could not be any difficulty in identifying it by those contents.

He then took the next step for which he had thus prepared the way, and produced the well known document of the 20th, showing that "in substance and in form" it does agree with the national declation; that it does expressly renounce allegiance and declare *Independence;* that it does meet specifically the call proved to have been made by the excited multitude *for Independence;* and that it does allude to the bloody events at Lexington, the news of which had just reached them, and thus excited them.

3. The next fact he affirmed and proceeded to prove, was, that *the paper then* read *passed into the hands of its proper custodian, the Secretary of the meeting;* and he stated that this was important, because he meant to trace it step by step from his hands into honorable publicity. It was important too because it involved the reputation for integrity of a man who lived with unblemished character for more than four score years in this country, and who is now in his grave. He said that either John McKnitt Alexander, the Secretary of the meeting, had in his possession *honorably and honestly* such a paper as that which bears the date of May 20th, 1775, and it was a *true* part of the proceedings of that day; or—John McKnitt Alexander was guilty of fraud and falsehood by *forging* such a paper. There is no escape from one or the other of these alternatives. Dr. H. then affirmed what all Mecklenburg knows to be true, that no man now living or ever did live has or had any right to cast such an imputation on John McKnitt Alexander. He was as honest a man as any who have ever assailed our declaration of independence, be they high or low.

But as Dr. H. proceeded to remark, Providence has in a striking manner taken care of a worthy christian thus cruelly assailed; and this the speaker made appear by a succession of facts which he established by incontrovertible testimony.

4. *Alexander declared, while yet alive, that he had given copies of that paper to two men, both of whom lived for nearly twenty years after his declaration.* These men were Gen. William Richardson Davie and Dr. Hugh Williamson. He had given these copies prior to the year 1800. He never made a secret of having furnished these copies; nothing therefore was easier than to disprove the authenticity of these papers by a comparison with the original, prior to 1800 when Alexander's house was burned and many of his papers destroyed, the original Declaration among the rest.—If therefore he was wicked enough to forge the papers he gave Davie and Williamson before 1800, he was silly enough to afford the means of his own detection by so readily and frequently telling to others in whose possession these pretended copies might be found.

But who was William Richardson Davie? Reared in this country, at College in 1775, he left in 1776, and in 1777 was here at home fighting the battles of freedom. Every good whig in both the Carolinas knew him as a true man, even as he knew them. He knew, too, all the past history of his country; and to crown all, he was an intellectual, high-toned, honorable, brave *gentleman*. Well, it is to this man, of all others, that Alexander gives a copy of a document most remarkable for the distinct boldness of the language in which it renounces allegiance and asserts independence. Now we must suppose that Davie *read* the paper thus given to him; that he deemed it valuable is proved by the fact that he carefully preserved it. We must also suppose, that as he perused it, it necessarily must have presented to his mind either something of which he had heard before, or something that was entirely *new* to him. If the latter were the case, then it must have led to inquiries which he would make of his old companions and fellow patriots, and it would especially have prompted him to an examination of the original of so remarkable a novelty. And when he thus enquired, if the whole story were a fabrication he must have discovered the fact and consequent baseness of Alexander. But Davie keeps the paper, and after his death it is found treasured up amongst his most precious manuscripts, and he retains his respect and confidence for the man from whom he received it, as long as that man lived. Can any other inference be drawn than that Davie knew the paper to be authentic?—Some of you (said the speaker) knew Gen. Davie, and you know he was just the man who would indignantly have spurned Alexander from his presence forever, if he had found himself deceived by him.

5. The next fact is that *Alexander said he had also given a copy to Dr. Hugh Williamson.* Governor Stokes testifies that in 1793, he saw a copy in the hands of Williamson, together with a letter to him, both in the hand writing of Alexander which he knew, and that he conversed with Williamson on the subject of the letter and copy enclosed. But as Williamson made no use of it in his book which he miscalled "a History of North Carolina," it has been insinuated that he never had such a document. We might as well infer that he never had the printed resolutions of May 30th, for he does not mention that meeting. In fact he disposes of the whole revolutionary history of the State in two short sentences. His work does not deserve the name of a history.

6. But further confirmation of Alexander's perfect truth and honesty is furnished by facts connected with the copy he said he had given Davie, and which was found among Davie's papers. Alexander must have known the contents of the paper he gave Davie; he therefore must have known whether they were resolves of a meeting on the 20th, or those adopted at the meeting on the 30th, for he was at both. After his house was consumed, talking with his old friend Judge Cameron, lamenting the loss of the original Declaration, he remarked to the Judge emphatically; "BUT THE DOCUMENT IS SAFE." What document? He explains; the Declaration; for, adds, he, "I gave Davie a copy which I know to be correct." No copy of the resolves of the 30th in Alexander's handwriting or that of any one else, was ever found among Davie's papers. Besides, he would not have said so emphatically of the resolves of the 30th, "the document is safe," for those resolves as he well knew were to be found *in print* in divers publications. They consequently were safe enough.

7. But the proof of Alexander's truthfulness still accumulates—for the next fact affirmed by Dr. H. was, that a copy substantially the same as Davie's was in the hands of Martin, of Louisiana, and was published by him in 1829. Dr. H. then stated that he himself had particularly questioned Judge Martin in person, not long before his death, as to the source whence he had derived his copy. The Judge said expressly, "not from Alexander," but from some one in the Western part of the State, prior to 1809. Here then was a copy substantially agreeing with Davie's, which, before 1800, was by some means or other, in existence in this part of the world, not traced to Alexander.—As to the fact of *substantial* agreement, the Dr. remarked that as some had been pleased to say there were "*material* differences or phraseology in each resolution of the series containing the declaration," he begged indulgence while he xeamined that point.—He then showed that there really was no difference in sense, in a single resolution of either the copies—that the one was the first draft as made by Dr. Brevard at the requst of the Committee, and the other draft with the corrections of the Committee. From the fact of the slightest disagreement, however, he drew the inference, that the very differences showed there had been no forgery of the paper; for had it been forged there never would have been found disagreeing copies at all. The fraudulent fabricator would have taken pains to make all copies alike.

8. He then brought forward another fact hitherto unnoticed, viz: *the first publication of a copy of the resolutions in the form in which Martin presents them.* This was in the 2d volume of Major Garden's revolutionary anecdotes and reminiscences.—They are there accompanied by a history of the proceedings at Charlotte on the 20th of May, and a statement that the transaction so creditable to Noth Carolina was not known as generally as it should be to the citizens of the U. States. He then discussed the question, "whence did Garden obtain his copy?" He first showed that it could not have been from Martin's book, for Garden's was published in 1828, while Martin's did not appear until the end of 1829. He testified from his own communications with Judge Martin that the latter had never given Garden a copy, for he did not even know in the last year of his life that Garden had ever printed them. He next showed that he could not have obtained them from Alexander's copy; because 1st. they did not agree with Alexander's copy exactly, and 2d, the pamphlet put forth by the State containing Alexander's copy, found among Davie's papers, was not published until the winter of 1830-'31—neither could they have been obtained from the publication of Col. Polk in the "Raleigh Register" of 1819, for the resolutions as set forth there agree with Alexander's, and not with Martin's or Garden's copies. He was in possession then of a totally distinct copy from any heretofore noticed. He next showed that Major Garden was, during the revolution, in Lee's legion, and during part of the time, one of Gen. Greene's military family; that in both of these situations his duties bought him into constant communication with Mecklenburg and all the country round about, and hence concluded that he must have obtained them from some of his fellow soldiers and companions, who were numerous enough in all this region of country, and familiar enough with all the doings in Mecklenburg.

9. Another, and the last fact adduced by the speaker in this part of the case was *that another copy of the documet was not emanating from Alexander, and never under his control, though agreeing with Davie's copy verbatim, was made at the time of the meeting by one present, who kept a diary in which he inserted the copy, and stated the date, May 20th* 1775. This diary was preserved in the family of the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, who made it, and is yet in existence.

On this mass of direct testimony, Dr. H. thaught we might safely adopt two conclusins, viz: 1st, if there was a large meeting in Charlotte of the Mecklenburg men on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775; if they were then and there greatly excited by the news of the affair at Lexington just received; if they resolved upon a public expression of their opposition to tyranny and called for independence eo nomine, and if they caused any paper at all to be prepared at the meeting, (and these things he submitted must be believed, or we must relinquish all faith in human testimony,) then it must follow that the attempt to make the document of the 30th of May the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence utterly fails; and 2d, that all the particulars above named having occurred here on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775, the document we now produce of that date is the declaration of independence that was then promulgated in this town.

THE DOCUMENT OF 30TH OF MAY.

The speaker then, returning to this, subjected it to a minute, searching analysis; and conclusively showed that it was no more than a temporary body of laws, or, as they expressed it in the instrument, "certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county," necessary as they judged, "for the better preservation of good order." He showed from one of the witnesses of the meeting of the 20th, that, at that meeting, a committee was appointed for that very purpose; that the meeting of the 30th was composed of the members of that committee; that they supposed themselves to be without laws, courts, or civil officers, because parliament in the preceding February had declared them to be in rebellion. They proceeded, therefore, under the name of resolves to make laws. The meeting of May 30th had done no more than assert, as a general principle, their voluntary adoption of the existing laws of the colony "as a rule of life," with an express disclaimer of any recognition thereby of the Crown or any of its officers. The committee was now to prescribe in detail, measures which would carry out the general principle, with its disclaimer. Accordingly they passed twenty resolves. When we examine them we find that from the 3d to the 19th, they relate entirely to matters purely civil, in the administration of justice in the county; and in the 19th and 20th they put the military in a fit state for service, and provide a proper authority over them. Thus, they extemporize a species of court in each military company's district, fix the extent of jurisdiction, provide officers to execute process, establish an appellate tribunal, regulate the duties of tax collectors and other accounting officers, and, incidentally, to insure the working of the system thus devised, and to prevent a conflict of authorities, they disallow the powers of the former crown officials of the county, and pledge themselves to save harmless their own officers whom they now appoint. As to the meeting, they had by their action on the 20th, continued in command all officers who would conform to the principles of the declaration; and they now give directions for providing the men with arms and ammunition, with instructions to hold themselves in readiness to execute the orders received from them or from the provincial Congress. This sketch embodies all the laws they made, and constitutes nearly the whole document of the 30th. The only other particular not yet named, is the declaration that these laws are to be inforce no longer than necessity absolutely demands; and this is made in these words, "that these resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress, regulating the jurisprudence of the province shall provide otherwise; or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America." The latter clause of this passage has been urged as proof that they never made a previous declaration renouncing allegiance, or they never would, as here, have implied a willingness to submit themselves again to British legislation.

Dr. H. remarked that had those who have thus interpreted this clause, been as well acquainted as Mecklenburg men are, with the then existing facts, they would scarcely have committed themselves to such a conclusion. But without this knowledge of facts, they might have seen the fallacy of their inference. Very slight critical acumen might have shown them that men in their senses would never have made the cessation of their laws depend upon the happening of either one of two contingencies, so utterly irreconcilable and inconsistent as legislative action by the Provincial Congress, or similar action by the British Parliament. For this would be, in effect, to make them say, "our action shall cease when *either* of two bodies now in a state of open antagonism and hostility shall act with reference to us; and as we are indifferent on the subject, we will yield at once to that body which acts *first*;" and this declaration, too must be in the face of their own positive assertion in the 2d resolve of the very same instrument, that the *right* to act was then in *one* of those antagonistic bodies only, viz; the Provincial Congress; and further, that they meant their resolves to be a mere temporary substitute for laws, only until that Congress did act.

It might have been seen too, without any extraordinary sagacity, that this supposed state of indifference as to which body should rule them, (contradicted as we know it to have been by all concurrent history) even if real, implied no acknowledgment of allegiance, inconsistent with a previous declaration of independence: for these interpreters had but to look for a moment to its practical working on the happening of one of the contingencies. Suppose, for instance, the first action to proceed from the Provincial Congress: what must follow? Why, on their hypothesis of an indifferent choice between the alternatives, the colonists would necessarily submit to the Congress; and then, of course, as submission could be yielded to but one authority, any action of parliament afterwards, no matter what, would have been too late to induce obedience to it; and then, of course again, the colonists must have been in open opposition to the British government, refusing to acknowledge allegiance to it; though the very hypothesis which thus inevitably leads to this opposition and refusal of allegiance to Great Britian, assumes the willingness of the colonists to submit to Great Britain.

He who would understand the action of the Mecklenburg men, must inform himself accurately of the facts which were then existing around them. A knowledge of these will show why the clause was inserted, and what it meant; and will demonstrate the perfect consistency of the actors. What were the facts? Briefly these: The British Parliament had a short time before declared these men to be in rebellion, out of the king's protection. They conceived, that the effect of this was to leave them without officers, civil or military, without law to govern them, and without courts to administer law, even if they had it. There was consequently, in their view, nothing to oppose any restraint to the wildest anarchy. But they saw that this would very soon destroy the peace and quiet of the whole country, and accordingly, at their first meeting on the 20th of May, in the memorable document of that date, made primarily for another purpose, they attempted to provide a remedy, so far as their own county was concerned, by declaring in their 4th resolution, that as there was no law or legal officer in the county who could be recognised by men of any political opinion, loyalist or whig, (for the whole country was proclaimed in rebellion,) they would ordain and adopt as a rule of life, each and every of their former laws already existing and known to all, saving only that they did not thereby mean to acknowledge the rights of the power that had thus wantonly and deliberately put them outside of the protection of those laws.

They thus affirmed the general principle of adhering to their existing and well known laws, not because the crown had once sanctioned them, but simply because they chose to adopt them 'as a rule of life.' And they further declared that all existing officers in the county who chose to adopt the principles asserted on the 20th of May, might continue to exercise their office under this temporary arrangement until—when?—"until (say they) a more general and organized government is established in the province." And having done this, they appoint a committee of delegates to hold future meetings and arrange the details which would carry out these general principles.

Well, ten days afterwards, these delegates convened to promulgate those details which they had by that time arranged; and on the 30th, this work was done and sent to Wilmington to be printed, because it was to be "a rule of life" for every man in the county, that "peace and order might be preserved." In arranging these details, the delegates had no difficulty in declaring for themselves and all other confirmed whigs, that they recognised the Provincial Congress, and in shaping for themselves ordinances in harmony with such a recognition:—but there were others in the county, who, though not very numerous, were still influential, whose sympathies were not with the Whigs, who rather inclined to the crown. These men were however to be brought under the influence of the temporary laws, but they were not prepared to admit that these laws should cease upon the action of a Provincial Congress, for they recognized no authority in such a Congress. And the existence and opinions of these men form a most important historical fact which has been entirely overlooked by those who have undertaken to interpret the document of the 30th. "What was to be done with those men?" was a question presented to the minds of the delegates. To have insisted on their obeying the temporary laws and recognizing the Provincial Congress, would, at once, have produced a forcible contest; civil strife would probably have then commenced. But this on every account was to be avoided, and not the least of the reasons why it should be avoided was, that many men who then wavered, would (as events afterwards prove I they did) find that their loyal hopes in the justice of the crown were doomed to disappointment, and that they must cast in their lot with the mass of their countrymen, or be the victims of a misplaced and unrequited loyalty.

While therefore, it was declared that for the preservation of peace and order, these men, like all others, must submit to temporary ordinances of the 30th; yet for their sakes it was also inserted that the

moment the British legislature should, and the language is remarkably guarded, "resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America," that is revoke their edict of a pretended rebellion which nullified all law; thus reviving the ancient laws of the colony; that then, these men might obey these revived colonial laws, and no longer consider themselves bound by the temporary ordinances of the 30th of May. This they could assent to with their existing loyalty unimpeached, for *they* did recognize the authority of the British legislature; and this the delegates also could permit in perfect harmony with their own declaration of the 20th, because in that they "adopted and ordained" these very same laws "as a rule of life." In framing the clause therefore which made the resolves of the 30th obligatory upon *all*, except on the happening of one of two contingencies, the delegates took care so to frame the contingencies as to suit the prejudices or consciences of *both* classes in the community and thus insure peace and order by the temporary obedience of *all*.

As to the delegates themselves, they had already declared in the instrument itself that the only contingency which should release them was the action of a Provincial Congress. The other contingency was inserted to serve the scruples of wavering and uncertain whigs or avowed loyalist. If there had been no friends of the crown in Mecklenburg, it would not have been inserted at all. Doubtless the delegates expected the Provincial Congress to act first. Doubtless they were not so visionary as to entertain the hope that the British Parliament would ever undo its iniquity or revive the laws by revoking its wanton decree of rebellion. They saw what the end must be, and their minds were fully prepared for it; but there were others whose visions as yet reached not so far, and who still thought of the crown with lingerings of old habits and honest loyalty of affection. But these could be best cured of their delusion by the progress of fast ripening events; and in the meantime, they, as well as all others, must obey the temporary laws made to preserve peace and order.

And this is the true and simple explanation of this clause in the document of the 20th, on which so much stress has been laid. Dr H. then stated that without the previous declaration of the 20th, that of the 30th could not be made to appear appropriate and sensible. The two must be studied together as parts of one *res gesta*, and thus studied, that of the 20th, instead of being contradicted by, or found inconsistent with the 30th, receives from it the strongest corroboration.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS.

Dr. H. next proceeded to consider these: 1. It was said the paper of the 20th was not printed at the time, nor alluded to in the proceedings of the 30th

Directly alluded to it was not, though its existence shaped the course of action on the 30th. But the cause was the same that led to no direct allusion, and to not printing. It was because the paper of the 20th asserted great governmental principles, involving great national questions, even independence; and though the men of Mecklenburg might entertain and avow what principles they liked for themselves on this subject, and though they might desire to influence the Continental Congress, if they could, to the adoption and expression of opinions like their own; yet they felt that independence was a national, not a county nor even a colony question. What they did was for the Constitutional Congress to judge of, not for the people of the colonies at large. Hence, they would not print, for it might interfere with plans and purposes of the Congress to do so, but they sent a special messenger to Congress to lay their doings before that body, through their delegates, content to submit the great national matter to their judgment and abide by their decision, and no less than a question which they deemed national, they would never have sent a messenger to Congress, on a journey which at that day was as long and laborious and almost as expeusive as a voyage to Europe now is. At the meeting on the 30th, there was no need of allusion to the proceedings of the 20th, for the same individuals composed both meetings, and as the action of the 20th was a matter not for the people, but for the Continental Congress to determine, they preserved a silence on the subject which future events showed to have been discreet.

2. But they did publish the proceedings of the 30th. The reason was that they embodied laws for the people, "a rule of life" for the county. Hence, they printed that the people might know them. But does not the simple fact of their thus printing, show that they never sent a special messenger at great trouble and expense to carry to Congress a document which they well knew Congress would see in a few days in the public papers? Now, as a special messenger certainly was sent, and as certainly carried some document; must it not have been some other paper than that of the 30th, and as the messenger himself called the paper entrusted to him "a declaration of independence," was it not probably that of the 20th already produced?

Dr. H. then proceeded to say, that as the document of the 30th showed the men who made it not to have been fools, a question presented itself which it was difficult satisfactorily to answer on the part of those who affirmed the document of the 30th to have been the only one made in Mecklenburg, in May, 1775. That question was this: how could men, not fools, suppose it was of the slightest moment to the Continental Congress of all the colonies in America to know how Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, appointed her constables and justices of the peace, the extent of jurisdiction given to the latter, the mode of dealing with petty rogues and runaway debtors, and with similar matters? What did the Continental Congress care for all these things?

It is indeed quite possible that the messenger may have had a copy of this paper of the 30th, though there was no need of it, for before twenty days it was in print in Wilmington and in South Carolina, and on the 20th of June we know that Governor Wright, of Georgia, sent a newspaper containing it to the British government. But it is remarkable that there is no resolve among those of the 30th ordering that paper to be sent to Congress, while in Brevard's first draught there is a resolution to send that paper; and there was sense and reason in sending that, for on it was to be founded an application by our delegates to the general Congress to do for all the colonies what Mecklenburg had done for herself, viz: declare independence?

Well, the answer calls back that it was deemed premature? What! the Continental Congress informing Mecklenburg county that it was premature to make Constables and Justices of the peace, and to catch thieves and runaway rogues away far off in a settlement in the wild woods, scattered around its flourishing capitol of twenty log houses! Why, what did the Continental Congress know or care about the temporary local arrangements on subjects of this kind? There were a hundred places in the country where that business was going on. Not a colony existed from South to North, where the people were not, in the beginning, obliged to take the business of government into their own hands, and extemporize some system of law. Whigs were to be protected and tories watched and made powerless for harm everywhere. The general Congress left all this to local authority. They never said that work of this kind was premature.

But if this document of the 30th showed such action in Mecklenburg as was deemed by the Continental Congress to be premature, Dr. H. next asked, in what was it premature? It must have been in one of but two things, either in the entertainment of such sentiments as it contained, or, in the public expression of them. Now we are told that the leading sentiment expressed in the document was a willingness, on a certain contingency, to return again under the dominion of England. How could this be deemed premature by the Continental Congress, when she had previously in her respectful remonstrances expressed the same thing? She had said to England, cease to tyrannize and we will be loyal subjects. Well, was it premature to embody in writing the sentiments of the Mecklenburg men as to the best mode of improving a temporary government? Why every colony had done, or was doing the same thing; and the Continental Congress not only approved of it, but actually, within a few days after the paper reached them, advised the colonies to arm, and recommended to those parts of the country where the militia had already been organized by local authority (Mecklenburg of course was included) to exercise their discretion either in adopting the continental plan suggested, or by adhering to their own, according to circumstances.

There was nothing *premature* therefore in *entertaining* the sentiments of which the document of the 30th was the exponent. Well then as to the other branch of the alternative, we ask, did they suppose it premature to *publish* it? How could this be when the Continental Congress knew full well that it had been already printed in Wilmington and Charleston before they ever saw it; that a printed copy of it was sent to the British government by Gov. Wright, of Georgia, just 20 days after the document was made, and that it was reprinted in New York from the southern papers, at the very time the messenger from Mecklenburg was in Philadelphia? But now just suppose the *unprinted* declaration of the 20th, which *renounced allegiance* and proclaimed *independence*, was in their hands, and we may soon see from their own language what it was they deemed premature. On the 8th of July, 1775, the Continental Congress set forth a document which from the date, must have been in preparation at or about the very time the messenger from Mecklenburg reached Philadelphia, for it is in proof that his countymen met him there in the latter part of June. This document was entitled, "The twelve united Colonies, by their Delegates in Congress, to the inhabitants of Great Britain," whom it addresses as "friends, countrymen and brethren." In this instrument they declare their hearty desire for reconciliation on equitable and honorable terms, and thus speak: "Our enemies charge us with sedition: in what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, show us a period in your history in which you have not been equally seditious. We are accused of aiming at independence: but how is this accusation supported? By the allegation of your ministers—not by our actions. Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your justice for relief; we have retrenched our luxury, and withheld our trade. The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection. When you cease to protect, for what were we to compensate? What has been the success of our endeavors? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity: our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will or the power to assist us. Even under these circumstances what measures have we taken that betray a desire for independence?—Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them from our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional defence?"

With this solemn and elaborate exculpation of themselves, from a desire of independence, which they were just on the eve of ushering into the world, it is easy to see what the Continental Congress thought premature. It was not a few resolutions providing temporary laws merely to secure peace and order in Mecklenburg county: it was that sterner, stouter Declaration which was uttered in fearless tones on the 20th that did, to use their language, "betray a desire of independence." This was premature as long as the Congress indulged the slightest hope of reconciliation!

The distinguished Orator was frequently and enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of the Address, which was pronounced by all to be a masterly and successful effort. Its delivery occupied three hours and ten minutes.

Walker's Arrival at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The Empire City reached her wharf at 7 o'clock; ten thousand people were present. Gen. Walker, accompanied by Col. Jacques, Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Turner, agent of the associated press, proceeded in carriages to the St. Charles, where Walker spoke, expressing his thanks for the reception; recognizing the American love of liberty in the masses, and assuring them that victory was still sure. The greatest excitement exists in the city. Walker spoke twice.

The California papers discredit the story of Crabbe's defeat and execution. Walker surrendered because Capt. Davis signified his intention of seizing the schooner Grenada, which held Walker's reserve. Walker was kept a prisoner by the U. S. commander at Panama, notwithstanding the terms of capitulation allowed him and his officers to retain their sidearms and liberty.

THE TIMES.

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The Physical Training of Girls.

More attention has recently been paid to this subject than formerly; and it seems now to be generally conceded, at least in theory, that a school teacher should have some knowledge of the laws that govern the well-being of the human body and the operations of the mind. We judge so from the number of works published on phisiology and psychology. From these, one may learn how to manage a school on enlightened principles; but the rules universally acknowledged to be excellent are not so constantly enforced as they ought to be. Parents, as well as instructors, too often forget that what is proper and right in the physical training of young girls will not come of itself or merely as the result of ordinary lessoning, any more than a watch may be made to keep good time by labor spent on the polishing and decoration of its dial plate.

A large city is not a good place for a female Seminary, however great the advantages possessed in a better class of lecturers, and occasional teachers; because it is hardly possible to give girls the free and unrestrained exercise in the open air, essential to the enjoyment of robust health. They commonly promenade languidly along the sidewalk or in the square, sometimes reading or studying by the way, and thus shutting out all observation of nature. They should be able to run, leap, and shout, if they please, and indulge in all the hilarious joy and romping to their age. Half their time out of school hours, at least, should be devoted to active recreation, and out of doors when the weather permits. The pleasurable feelings and mirthful propensities should have full, though not unseemly play, and the amusements should be such as stimulate and enliven the mental faculties without keeping them painfully on the stretch. The getting up of diversions—tableaux, rural picnics, May-day celebrations, &c,—are admirable, especially in the open air. The taste and tact are often cultivated by these amusements, as well as the health promoted.

The matter of diet ought to be sedulously attended to, as well as regular exercise. Light nourishing food taken at proper intervals should be provided, with due regard to variety. We have known girls confined to one or two particular articles of diet, to acquire a morbid longing for other things, which are partaken of too freely when they can be obtained. The habit of eating too much confectionery, &c., should be avoided. The temperature of rooms should be carefully noted, and not kept too high, as is usually the case, and ventilation should above all things never be neglected. Abuses in those matters are often traceable to an undue fancy for, and a mistaken notion of economy. Thus teachers practice and parents sanction what they know to be wrong. They forget that it is never good economy to tamper with health; but that in the end those pay dearest who omit precautions for securing this greatest of earthly blessings. As an instance, single rooms in boarding schools are not supplied with the means of constant ventilation; and sometimes the terrible practice prevails of putting girls to sleep eight or ten in one apartment. This is destructive to health, which cannot be enjoyed without plenty of fresh air at all times. An apperture in the ceiling for ventilation would change the air continually without danger from draughts. Daily ablutions of the person, and strict cleanliness in dress, are of course to be insisted on.

One fact should be always borne in mind both at home and at school, viz., that the integrity of the brain is dependent on the health of the body. The organ by which the mind works should have regular employment, food and rest, to develope its healthy growth, and keep up the proper degree of activity. Neither injudicious exercise of the brain, nor undue abstinence from exercise, are compatible with its healthy function; in both cases, mental distortion will be caused, and intellectual operations will be disturbed. Its different powers ought to be cultivated so as to preserve a harmonious equilibrium.

One of the most important requisities of health is habitual equanimity. The external signs of passion may be repressed by discipline; but that is not enough; the feelings are elastic, and will re-assert their power when the pressure is removed. To inculcate the duty and advantage of control over one's own feelings, and to show how this may be acquired, should be the earnest and persevering endeavor of the schoolmistress. She may do this by gentle precepts repeated continually, and by timely illustration; but constant example, enforced by the delicate tact of the maternal instinct, is better still. This self-control—so invaluable a possession, the benefit of which is felt in every walk and almost in every hour of life—can only be secured by habitual intelligent application of the mind, to worthy and dignified pursuits, and by keeping the heart well disciplined. "Out of it are the issues of life," and to train it in harmony with the mind for the highest and noblest aims, is the great end of education.

There is in some cases a necessity for special training, to awaken and call into play the faculties of the mind; for this purpose the pupils should be subjected to direct personal influences, and their minds should be separately studied by the teacher. Care should be given to their perfect apprehension of the lessons, the sensation of which may often be acquired without the meaning, and the sound without the idea. What is taught should be explained unceasingly till the superficial sense and perceptions are penetrated, and the mind is improved. In short, those who have charge of the young should discriminate between teaching and education, and by every proper means should facilitate and influence the development of mind. The memory ought to be cultivated with regard to the method and permanency of the impressions made on it, languages taught with reference to their philosophy; the feelings that adorn woman and sanctify the social relations, shou'd be directed, disciplined, and controlled with judgment, and religious aspirations and emotions not merely exercised by questions on historical facts, but regulated and cherished. The subject is one on which a volume might be written; and we trust the few valuable hints thrown out may suggest valuable reflections.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

Charles Brockden Brown's romance of *Edgar Huntly*, or Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, has just been issued by Mr. M. Polock, Philadelphia, as one of the volumes of his uniform series of Brown's Novels. The Father of American Novelists owed much of his reputation with our great grandfathers and grandmothers to the authorship of this ingenious, exciting, and not to say terrible exhibition of his skill. It is related in the narrative style, and the impressions and perceptions of a person in the somnambulic state are recorded with surprising force. It is a tale of wonder and terror, neith-unnatural nor monstrous—vividly drawn, as Brown's romances are without exception, and of the most absorbing interest. It is a tale to make the heart beat, and the blood tingle; and though the impression left at its close is neither of the clearest nor pleasantest, novel readers will no more stop at that to day than they did sixty years ago. Modern readers may approach it with confidence, for it has stood the best of all tests—the test of Time!

Another work in the auto-biographic style—though of entirely different purport and interest—is *Currer Lyle*, by Louise Reeder, lately issued by T. B. Peterson, Esq. Philadelphia. It is the history of the life of an actress; and not one of those lives of ease and adulation and brilliancy which are the fictions of the stage, but one of stern toil and hard discipline. The narrative is a thrilling one, the stage in romance and the stage in reality are pictured with a graphic pen—which will improve with practise; and altogether the book is a very attractive one. There is a winning portrait in the front which is enough to disarm criticism.

A posthumous novel by Miss Charlotte Bronte is announced. It will create a sensation only equalled by *Jane Eyre*.

The beautiful romance of *Vasconselos*, by Wm. Gilmore Simms, which has recently been added to the uniform series of this popular novelist's works published by J. S. Redfield, New York, (T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia) is receiving an extraordinary share of success. Not only on his own ground, where the sympathies of the people it might be supposed would divide the author from the good feelings of northern patronage, but everywhere, the exceeding beauty of this brilliant tale overrides all prejudice and commands a sincere and spontaneous praise that cannot be withheld. We do not know but that Simms is even better appreciated in the North than at home, though there is probably no corner where his brilliant talents are not acknowledged. "Vasconselos" affords a genial ground for the exercise of those talents. It is a tale of three hundred years ago, founded on the occupation of Florida by De Soto and his followers. The field it covers is well adapted to the purposes of the novelist; and no one knows better the use of brilliant material than Simms. Chivalry, honor, the soldier's pride, the fair love of ladies, and finally success and dominion crowd the pages of this entertaining romance, and make it a continued source of delight and historical information. Our Southern readers, in particular, should take a pride in possessing this volume.

We are glad to know that Mr. Simms is recovering from his late indisposition.

The new candidate for Southern favor (we allude to *Russell's Magazine*) is everywhere acknowledged deserving of the most abundant success. After the issue of two numbers we are enabled to see the tone it is to assume, and the principles upon which it is to be conducted; and we are confident that no more deserving enterprise is open to southern patronage. While paying a due regard to southern politics and principles, which it discusses in a high, manly tone, it nevertheless puts forth its best claim in its *belles-lettres* department. It has been compared, and not unworthily, with Blackwood, which it resembles in its typography and general appearance, and its plan of inserting articles without the name of the author attached. Despite this last however we recognize immediately some sonnets by Paul H. Hayne, Esq., and doubtless more than one article by John Eston Cooke. Let the South stand by their new candidate. It is worthy their best support, and must receive it.

Two more volumes of Mr. T. B. Peterson's illustrated duodecimo edition of Charles Dickens have been published. *Bleak House* glistens from the same spot on the outside where we have had before "Pickwick," "Nickelby," "Copperfield," and "Oliver Twist;" and the same typographical excellence, and snow-white paper, and abundance of pictorial illustration that characterized its four predecessors give to the pair of handsome new volumes before us, a claim that every book-gatherer should take to his best consideration. There is no library now complete without the world renowned Dickens, and the edition by Mr. Peterson must necessarily become the standard one for preservation on the shelves of American collectors. It is convenient, compact, handsome, neat, and cheap.

If there is an author who should stand side by side with Charles Dickens in every library—not because of any resemblance, but for an equal value—it is Sir Walter Scott; and it is a good sign of the present reading generation that edition after edition of his works are demanded. Complete series of the entire Waverley novels have been published in more forms than there are individual Waverley books, from the small pocket editions up to the cumbrous folios. Not the least noteworthy of these is the illustrated "Fireside Edition," which Messrs Sanborn, Carter, Bazin & Co., Cornhill, Boston, have just inaugurated by the publication of the first two volumes of the series—*Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*. One of the best merits of this edition is the certainty that every novel will be completed in a single volume, and without condensation, or the ommission of the smallest feature. In fact, as the publishers state, "it is the *fullest* and best arranged edition before the public: superior for its convenient size, clearness and boldness of type, its uniformity with all the standard issues of the best American and English Authors, and for the final corrections and curious notes and additions made by the Author, all of which it contains, selected and prepared exclusively for it." The volumes are of the duodecimo size, light, handsome, pleasant and convenient to hold for perusal.

The same publishers have issued the poem of "Festus," which, with all its faults, is one of the most remarkable poems of the century, in the beautiful "blue and gold" garb in which several of our publishers seem recently to have taken a pride in dressing out a number of favorite poets. The edition is in pocket size, bound beautifully in rich blue muslin, and finished with gold edges and ornaments. When it is considered that the price is but seventy-five cents per copy, and that it will be mailed to any part of the country, the wonder ceases that the sale is a rapid one.

Mr. Redfield has in press the Memoirs of the Duke of St. Simon; Mr. Polock has in press Jane Talbot, by Brockden Brown; Mr. Peterson has in press the Duodecimo Dombey and Son and Little Dorritt; and Messrs. Sanborn, Carter, Bazin & Co. will publish during the month The Antiquary and Rob Roy, in their new "Fireside Waverly" series.

Serious Riot in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The municipal election took place to-day. Early in the forenoon, there was much rioting in the 2d, 4th and 7th wards. A large number of Baltimore rowdies consisting of Plug Uglies, and a number of other organizations known here arrived in the early train. Their presence instigated the more disorderly of our own citizens, and fights took place in each of those wards. Pistols, knives and clubs were used with deadly effect. Several persons were wounded seriously. The rowdies procured a swivel, which they took to the 4th ward polls, and threatened to fire, if a body of foreigners were allowed to vote.

In the meantime, the Mayor finding the civil force insufficient to preserve the peace, requested the President to order a detachment of Marines from the Barracks to his assistance. The order was ordered, and 110 Marines marched with fixed bayonets to the spot. The rowdies assailed them with violent abuse and epithets. When the swivel was about to be fired into the ranks of the Marines, a charge took place. The crowd then fired upon the Marines from the sides and front, and one fell. The order was then given, and two platoons fired into the crowd sweeping 7th street to Market Place.

The scene was past description. After the first discharge, the rioters continued to shoot from the corners and stalls. Several of them were killed, and many wounded, but it is believed that more met death by pistol shots than from the fire of the Marines.

The city is now quiet, but another demonstration is feared to-night.

LATEST.—9½ o'clock.—It had been prearranged that a large force should arrive from Baltimore in the 7 o'clock train, but hearing that their friends were returning, they desisted. In the meantime the Marines were drawn up in the depot to receive them. The Marines having been on duty the whole day, the Secretary of War ordered the Light Artillery from McHenry, who are expected to arrive before ten. The mob have obtained possession of another gun, and are threatening the destruction of the houses of the Mayor and Capt. Tyler of the Marines. The families and valuables have been removed from them to places of safety. A heavy shower is now falling and everything is comparatively quiet.

IMPROVEMENT IN CAPITOL SQUARE.—Under a resolution of the last General Assembly his Excellency Gov. Bragg has contracted for a statue of Washington, and preparations are now in progress for placing it in the Capitol Square. The statue is to be of bronze, life size, and is to represent the immortal Father of his Country in Revolutionary citizen's dress, erect, with a cane in his hand. It is to be cast by Mr. W. J. Hubard, of Virginia. from Houdon's marble statue of Washington in the rounda of the Virginia Capitol. The likeness is said to be the best ever taken. The statue is to be placed midway between the gate and the Southern front of the capital; and Messrs. Maunder and Campbell, the contractors for the stone work, are now engaged in preparing the pedestal. The cost of the statue will be $10,000.

Mr. Hamilton, professional gardener, is now engaged, also under a resolution of the last General Assembly and the immediate supervision and direction of the Governor, in laying off and improving Capitol Square. Circular and serpentine walks will be made, gravelled, the sides turfed, and the the grounds generally improved and embellished. Rustic seats will be placed in the shade of the noble oaks in various parts of the Square.

When these various improvements shall have been completed, Capitol Square, with the magnificent Capitol itself, will present objects of interest and attraction to all, and especially to persons from distant States.

The statue will be erected, and the work on the grounds completed some time during the ensuing summer.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ALAMANCE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Alamance Superior Court was in session week before last, Judge Saunders presiding. The most important case before the Court was the trial of John Shaw for killing William Gibson, his son-in-law, at a constable's election in February last. It was shown by the evidence that both were intoxicated, and had been quarrelling. Gibson advanced on Shaw, who retreated some distance. The quarrel still continuing, Gibson struck Shaw several blows and kicked him, when Shaw turned upon Gibson and gave him a fatal stab, which caused his death in a few moments. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter.

———Ingold, charged with the murder of Stanfield Steel, and convicted at the fall term of the Court, and whose appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in an order for a new trial, was again tried at this term, and convicted of manslaughter.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Civil War in Ohio—Successful Resistance to U. S. Officers.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1857.—Deputy United States Marshal Churchill, and 11 assistants, left this city last Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Mechaniesburg, Champagne county, Ohio, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago.

The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, but before it could be served, the U. States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county. Another writ was taken out in Greene county, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens.

The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged; but finally the U. S. officers were overpowered taken prisoners and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day, for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the U. S. officers, but the nature of the instruction received in reply has not yet transpired.

Judge Leavitt, U. S. District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the U. S. troops will be called out.

SLAVERY IN THE N. S. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Report on Slavery presented in the New School Assembly at Cleveland, on Monday, states that 27 memorials on the subject of Slavery were handed to the Committee, of which number 11 came from Ohio and 3 from New York. The report is signed by Rev. Drs. Allen, Wallace, Burchard and Cleland, and Messrs. Griswold and Hastings. It declares that the Assembly can never consent to the idea that Slavery ought to be perpetual, and that the Apostales never thought that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations, but that they simply bore with it for the time. The report divides the question into two classes, and counsels, moderation and charity, but in the main censures the practice of slaveholding. Its reading created a great excitement.—*South Side Democrat.*

HORRIBLE CRIME.—We learn that a horrible crime was perpetrated near Hendersonville on Saturday last. A man named Ellsbury Johnson committed rape upon the person of Miss Mary Springs, a girl aged about 14 years and of a respectable family. The scoundrel, who is now at large, is five feet ten inches high, blue eyes and had on when he left a blue jeans coat. Several gentlemen passed through here in pursuit of him. It is to be hoped that he will be caught and the severest punishment of the law inflicted upon him.—*Asheville Spectator.*

The address before the two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, Va., will be delivered at the Commencement by Rev. S. S. Bryant, of the N. C. Conference.

"MANY A SLIP BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP:"—We all use this quotation, but few are aware of the circumstances that gave rise to it. It was supposed to take its origin from one of Penelope's wooers being shot as he was going to drink. But it arose, as Ainsworth has it, thus:—"A king of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he (the king) should never taste the wine produced by it. The king disregarded his prophecy; and when, at an entertainment, he held the cup full of his own wine, he sent for his slave, and asked him, insultingly, what he thought of his prophecy now? The slave only answered, 'There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.' Scarcely had he spoken, when news was brought that a huge boar was laying his vineyard waste. The king arose in a fury, attacked the boar, and was killed, without ever tasting the wine."

On the 1st of July next the sugar duty falls from 30 to 24 per cent. ad valorem—a reduction of one-sixth.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, June 8.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Gilmer & Hendrix, Merchants, West Market.

Bacon 15@16½; Beef 5@7; Beeswax 20; Butter 15@20; Coffee 16½; Candles, Tallow 22@25, Adamantine 37@40, Sperm 55@60; Corn 1.30@0.00 Meal 1.25@0.00; Chickens 15@25; Eggs 10; Feathers 40@45; Flour 7.50@8.00; Flaxseed 1.00; Hides, green 5, dried 10; Hay 1.00@; Lard 15@16½; Molasses 70@00; Nails 6@7; Oats 60; Peas, yellow 1.30@, white 130@00; Pork 7.50@8.00; Rags 0@3; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@0.00; Sugar, Brown 14@15, loaf 18½, crushed 18½, clarified 16½; Tallow 12½@15; Wheat 1.50@0.00, Wool 25@30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 1.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Cumming & Styron, Commission Merchants.

Bacon, hoground 15 @, western sides 14@18, western shoulders 11@11, hams M@14; Brandy peach 70@75, apple 50@60; Butter 28@30; Beeswax 23@24; Cheese 12@13; Candles, adamantine 28@30, sperm 50@60; Corn 75@1.10; Cotton 12(@13; Coffee, rio 11½@12, lagura 12@13; Feathers 45@50; Flour, superfine 8.25@8.50 extra 7.75, fine 6.50, family 9.00, scratched 6.50@6.75; Guano, 1 ton $32, 5 tons $60; Hay (N. C.) 90@1.00; Lime 125@135; Molasses, Cuba 55@58; Mackerel, 2 no. 10.00@0.00, 3no. 6.50@6.75; Nails 5@ ; Oats 38@40; Rosin, no. 1, 1.32@0.00, no. 2, 1.25@1.30, common 1.15@1.00; Rice 4@5; Shad 00@00; Salt, alum 85@90, sack 1 00@1.00; Sugar, clarified 11@12, P. R. 9@10; Spirits Turpentine 41@42; Turpentine, virgin and yellow dip, 4.25@0.00, hard 1 55@0.00; Tar 1.20@0.00; Wheat, red 1.40@1.45, white 145@1.50

NORFOLK MARKET, June 1.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.

Bacon, hams 14@18½, hoground 14@, western des 14@14½; shoulders 12; Beans 1.50@1.75; Buckwheat, bag 1.65@; Butter, goshen 20@25, glade 23@26; Beeswax 20@25; Cotton 12@13; Corn, white 100@0, mixed 00@00, yellow 00@00; Coffee, rio 11@12½, laguira 13; Candles, adamantine 26@29; Dried Apples, ℔ bus. 28 lb, 200@2.25, Peaches, peeled ℔ bus. 40 lb, 5.00@0.00; Eggs 20@25; Flour, fine 7.00@7 30, superfine 8.00@8.25, extra 9.00@0, family 9.50@00; Flaxseed 1.50@1.60; Guano, ℔ ton 75.00@60.00; Hay 1.00@1.37; Lard, no. 1 & 2, 15@16; Lime 1.25@1.25; Molasses 60@70; Oats 40@43; Salt, fine ℔ sack, 1.65@1.75, ground alum 1.12@1.00, blown 160@1.70; Sugar, refined 13½@14, crushed 15½@00, W. India 12@120; Shingles, heart 12 in bunch, 7.00@7.25, sap do do 4 00@5.00; Staves, R. O. hhd. 29.00@30.00, H. O. hhd. 42.00@00.00, do heading 45.00@48.00; Soap, brown 4½@5, yellow 5½@6½; Wheat, red 1.40@1.50, white 1.45@1.60; Whisky 26@28; Fish, no 3, Mackerel, 8.00@0.00, Northern Herrings 6.00@0.00, Mullets and Blue Fish, 9.50@8.00, dry Cod and Hake, 3.75@4.50.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Flour is firmer. Sales of 500 bbls at $7.50, but holders generally demand $7.62½@7.75. Wheat has improved; sales of red at $1.75@1.82; white $1.85@195. Corn—white 95@96; yellow 92@93 cts.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour heavy, but prices unchanged. Wheat declined 3 cts. Mixed corn $1. Stocks firmer. Virginia sixes 92.

R. JUNIUS MENDENHALL, **Land Agent,**
Will select and enter Government Lands with cash or warrants—make investments, loan money—and transact a general real estate Business throughout the North West.
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1856. 2-1y

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.
ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.
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DRY GOODS,
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1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

LAMPS.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

W. H. REECE,
CONSTABLE,
WILL STRICTLY ATTEND TO the collection of *ALL DEBTS* intrusted to his care with promptness and dispatch.
60::3mo Post Office, Jamestown, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Per Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York:—25 Bags Prime Laguyra Coffee; 15 Bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 12 Jars pure Potash. Low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Wilmington, March 9.

MARBLE YARD.
NORTH STREET OPPOSITE HOPKINS HOTEL,
Greensboro, N. C.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that he has opened a Marble Shop a few doors North of the Court House, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of MONUMENTS, TOMBS and GRAVE STONES, as cheap as they can be had in any part of the country. He flatters himself that for workmanship he will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. HEINRICH.
Feb. 2, 1857. (57::1y.)

JAMES M. HUGHES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, West Market Street, one door below the Book Store. All persons wishing Clothes made in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling at my shop. I have a regular agency by which I receive the Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions every three months. No establishment in the country is better prepared to give good and fashionable work. One trial is all that is asked, and if satisfaction is not given as above, the money will be refunded both in cutting and making.
JAMES M. HUGHES.
March 12, 1857.

RECOLLECTIONS of a Life-time; Tit for Tat, a reply to, "Dud;" Magdelane Hepburn, by the author of Zaidee; Live and Learn; Prince of the House of David; Missing Bride; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield; with numerous other works, and articles just received and for sale at the Book Store.
E. W. OGBURN & Co.
Jan. 1857.

W. GILMORE SIMMS' WORKS Complete, New and Revised Editions, with Illustrations. **Revolutionary Tales**—The Partisan; Mellichampe; Katharine Walton; The Scout; Woodcraft, The Forayers' Eutaw; **Border Romances**—Guy Rivers; Richard Hurdis; Border Beagles; Charlemont; Beauchampe; Confession; The Yemassee; Southword, Ho! **Poems**—In two volumes. At the Book Store by
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THE TIMES

Is published every Thursday in Greensboro, N. C

EDITORS.

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Corresponding Editors.

W. GILMORE SIMMS, South Carolina,
ROB. G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.
WILLIAM R. HUNTER, South Carolina,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1857.

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OIL PAINTINGS :—It is a source of much gratification to the lovers of the fine Arts, to observe the rapidly increasing attention paid to this branch, by the young ladies of High Schools and Colleges. A few years since a fine specimen of painting was a very great rarity in even our best female schools. There is nothing more refining to the minds or the heart, excepting the Christian Religion; and it is, therefore, peculiarly a science for young ladies, whose naturally refined feelings best qualify them for great success in its prosecution.

We are led to these remarks as an introductory notice of the Galery of Paintings exhibited at the College commencement week before last, unintentionally omitted in our notice of the proceedings. We believe it was the general remark, and we considered it a very just one, that it had never been surpassed by any galery of paintings exhibited on any similar occasion.

Prof. Frerichs is one of the best artists we have ever known, and deserves much credit, as well as the young ladies, for this most beautiful exhibition.

COMING TO OUR RESCUE :—It will be seen from the annexed resolution, (which we clip from the Wilmington *Daily Journal*,) passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting on Friday last, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has taken prompt action in view of the corn panic, and for the purpose of contributing something towards relieving the pressure felt, has resolved to transport corn and provisions intended for those counties over the line of their road at half rates until the first day of next October.

We trust that this will be met by corresponding action in other quarters, which, with the local measures adopted will have a happy tendency in averting any intolerable pressure until relief shall have been afforded by the now growing crops. The prospects of the wheat crop, we are happy to say, are excellent, and this with the oat crops as feed for stock will, before the summer has advanced much farther, do much towards making things easier :

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, 29th May, 1857.

"Whereas, There exists in many of the counties in the middle and Western portion of our State, an unprecedented scarcity of Corn and Provisions, requiring the importation into those counties of an unusual quantity of these articles to meet the necessities of the people,

Resolved, That this Company, until the first day of October next, will transport over any part of the line of the Road of this Company, all such Corn and Provisions intended for delivery at any point on the line of the North Carolina Rail Road, West of the county of Johnston, at one half the rates established by the present tariff of charges for transportation of the articles herein before referred to."

TWO SENATORS DEAD :—Hon. Andrew P. Butler, a Senator from the State of S. Carolina, died of dropsy, at Edgefield on the evening of the 25th ult., in the presence of his family and sympathizing friends. The high intellectual qualities of Judge Butler were known to the nation, and his genial and frank nature had endeared him to his Congressional associates and to all with whom he had personal intercourse.

Hon. James Bell, United States Senator, from New Hampshire, died at his residence on the same day.

MUNICIPAL :—The Tax List for 1857 was revised by our new Commissioners and now stands :

White Poll	75
Black "	75
Each $100 valuation of real estate	8
" " " Merchant's purchase	8
" Street Hand	1.50
" Hog running at large	1.00
" Dog over one to a family	1.00
" Persons selling wines, cordials, Cider or Malt Liquor	10.00
" Persons selling spiritous Liquors, wines, &c	20.00

NEW M. E. CHURCH DEDICATION :—We learn that the new M. E. Church at Germanton, N. C., will be dedicated on the third Sabbath in this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rev. N. F. Reid, of this place, will preach the sermon, and as the meeting is expected to be protracted several days, all ministers who can conveniently, are requested to be present.

CONVICTED.—"Rev." Mr. Kinney, who was arrested in Frederick, Md., several months ago, on the charge of having robbed the Roman Catholic church at Martinsburg, (of which he was formerly pastor,) of a silver vase and other valuables, was convicted in the court of Berkley county, Virginia, during the past week, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of one year.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The annual examination of this flourishing female school took place last week. Quite a number of visitors were present and the town looked gay and cheerful. The examination of the classes commenced Tuesday morning and continued until Thursday noon. The young ladies were exceedingly quick in their responses, and we believe gave entire satisfaction to the patrons of the school.

The Concert was given on Wednesday night, and but for the very crowded state of the room, would have been one of their most pleasant and successful entertainments. As it was, however, the audience had quite a treat and was highly delighted until a late hour.

The annual address to the Graduating class was delivered on Thursday night by R. R. Howison, Esq., of Richmond, Va. His subject was the influence of woman upon the future history of our country; to develope which the speaker was compelled to search the chronicles of the past, as like causes under similar circumstances will always produce like effects. His reasoning was very forcible and he proved himself not only a good historian, but a piquant writer. It has not heretofore been the custom to have the addresses published, but we would very much like to see this in print, both for its historic facts and for some of its deductions.

The Graduating exercises took place on Thursday night also. The following young ladies composed the class. We give also the subjects of their compositions—

"The use of the beautiful and the beauty of the useful"—*Miss M. E. Harper, Lenoir.*
"'Tis the Jewel, not the casket, we esteem"—*Miss R. M. Sloan, Gaston.*
"The Spirit of beauty is everywhere"—*Miss B. W. Aiken, Leaksville.*
"The spirit of song"—*Miss M. F. Terry, Prince Edward, Va.*
"Neither wealth nor honor can confer happiness"—*Miss A. A. Cunningham, Guilford.*
"The perfection of woman's character is to be characterless"—*Miss L. J. Scales, Pontotoc, Miss.*
"The eloquence of decay"—*Miss L. A. Cralle, Prince Edward, Va.*
"The literary attractions of the Bible"—*Miss B. G. Smith, Person.*
"I would rather be right than be President"—*Miss N. C. Stewart, Iredell.*
"The power and glory of the Creator displayed in His works"—*Miss L. P. Morrison, Lincoln.*
"A person without reflection, like a pile without inhabitants, to ruin runs"—*Miss F. D. Alexander, Cabarrus.*
"Nature never says what true wisdom contradicts"—*Miss M. A. Rudisill, Gaston.*
"Passing away"—*Miss W. T. Love, Wilmington.*

Of the above compositions, only four were read, which we believe were equal to any productions of the kind we have ever listened to. They were only marred by the uncongenial voice of *male* readers, which stole from the interest that sweet and thrilling tone peculiarly the property of woman. It is true the forum is not her proper sphere of action, neither is the stage, and the arguments that would prevent her from reading her own compositions, would also do away with most of our annual Concerts.

The four Gold Medals were presented to the successful contendants for the honors, by W. L. Scott, Esq., of this place. His address was short, but a most appropriate, chaste and beautiful production. It did him much honor and won for him an enviable position in the good esteem of all present.

On presenting the diplomas, with a beautiful copy of the Bible, Mr. Sterling, the Principal, made an address appropriate to the young ladies, just on the eve of severing their connections with the Seminary and taking their places in the world, in whose affairs they were to bear so conspicuous a part.

Before closing our brief notice of this interesting occasion, we wish to pay a merited tribute to the painting gallery. Prof. Eyers exhibited 120 oil paintings and drawings, the executions of the young ladies during the past year. They exhibit a great proficiency and do much credit both to Mr. Eyers and the young ladies.

ANOTHER GOLD DISCOVERY.—The Dahlonega (Georgia) *Mountain Signal* says that a gold vein has been discovered recently on the "Dunagan lot," which appears to be exceedingly rich. The lot lies within three miles of Dahlonega, on the Chestatee, near the well known "Calhoun mine." This is the second or third rich discovery made here within a month. The old plan of skimming over the country for gold has been abandoned, and miners are now going deeply into the bosom of our mother earth; and thus far, some of them have met with great encouragement. This county has never yet been rightly prospected; but our people now seem determined to go at the work in earnest.

THE NEW CENT :—At 9 o'clock on Monday the 25th ult., the mint at Philadelphia began to issue the new cents in exchange for copper cents and for Spanish silver. A wooden building was put up in the yard for the accommodation of the public who made a tremendous rush for the two windows, one labelled "cents," and the other "cents for silver." The customers, however, had to form in lines, and each take his turn in regular order. When they got outside of the yard, some speculators sold the new coins at an advance of 30 to 100 per cent.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The War Department has ordered the 2d, 5th and 10th Infantry, except a few companies, to rendezvous at Forts Snelling, Ridgely and Leavenworth, and two companies of Dragoons to Leavenworth without delay.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—Let it not be forgotten by any one interested in the cause of education in North Carolina that the first meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in Warrenton the last of this month. Now is not the time of many words, but for action, and we do most earnestly invoke the presence of every man in the State who can possibly come. Much important business is to be transacted at this meeting, such as permanently organising, adopting constitution, &c., &c.

We learn that W. W. Holden, Senior editor of the Standard, has consented to deliver an address on the occasion.

We call attention to the following circular from Mr. Wiley.

To the Chairman of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, Committees of Examination, and all others interested officially or as teachers in Common Schools in North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN : Many of you doubtless, are aware that the State Educational Association of North Carolina meets in Warrenton on Tuesday the 30th of June inst. The occasion, I need hardly say to you, is one of great importance; and my object in addressing you now is to suggest to you that great good might be immediately accomplished by the presence of many of you at this meeting. To a number of you it will be inconvenient to attend, and I cannot ask you to make great sacrifices for this purpose; but to all who can afford the time and the means, I would make a special and earnest appeal that they endeavor to meet me on the occasion referred to.

The Railroads will charge only half their usual rates of fare, and the attendants will be entertained by the people of Warrenton free of charge; and as the place is accessible and healthy, and the time a favorable one, I do hope that many of you will avail yourselves of this opportunity of forming each other's acquaintance, of comparing views and experience, and of counseling together, and with me, your fellow-laborer, for the good of the great cause with which you are connected.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools in N. C.

SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—We learn that a Convention of the Presidents and Superintendents of nearly every railroad in the South, and of many of the principal officers or managers of steamboat and stage lines, was convened in Augusta (Ga.) on Thursday the 21st ult., for the purpose, as we gather from the papers of that city, of interchanging views in relation to the tariff of rates charged upon their lines for passengers and freights—as to the policy of graduating prices for through or long travel, or advancing the rates—and, in general, to consult freely about all matters affecting the rights and interests of all the lines under their control or management. We understand that Mr. Ashe, the President of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, Mr. Fremont, the Superintendent of the same; Mr. Walker, the President of the Wilmington and Manchester road, and Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent thereof, were present at this Convention.

Mr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston road; Mr. Fisher, President of the N. C. road; Mr. Johnson, President of the Charlotte and S. C. roads; and Mr. McFarlane, President of the North-Eastern and Cheraw and Darlington roads, were, with a number of other officers of different roads, also present.

The following are the most important proceedings that we have yet seen.

A resolution was passed requiring conductors to recognize no free tickets save from their President or Superintendent, and to restrict free tickets to officers of roads or others traveling on railroad business. It also recommends that free tickets be issued every 1st January, to parties entitled thereto, for the current year.

A Resolution to discontinue one Sunday train on each road was adopted, provided the concurrence of the P. O. Department can be obtained.

On motion of S. G. Jones, it was

Resolved, That this convention notify all merchants and other consignees that the respective lines over which they exercise control, will not be responsible for the contents of such trunks or packages as have keys attached to them, and recommend that in all cases merchants have the keys to trunks containing goods sent to them by mail or otherwise.

On motion of S. L. Fremont, it was

Resolved, That, as the Committee on management, had been unable to report, that the President of this association prepare and have printed, a report of the system pursued on that road, and that it be distributed to members of this association. And further, that the Presidents of all the roads represented prepare similar reports within three months, to be printed with the report of the President of this association.

Resolved, That the Secretary make an assessment on each company represented, for such a sum as may be necessary to defray all expenses.

We must decline publishing a story called "The Island Princess," (or at least the portion of it sent) as an advertisement, concluding with the direction that to get the balance you must subscribe to the New York Ledger. The price offered for publishing it is only *one-half* our usual rates. If the proprietors of the New York Ledger will forward us $40, in advance, we will insert it, not without.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We are glad to see *one* Southern paper refuse this humbug advertisement, which not only offers *half pay*, but is really swindling its readers—because, after reading a column or two they are informed if they will subscribe for the *New York Ledger* they will get the conclusion. If such things were paid for, it *might* be excusable, but for half-pay to publish such pieces of stories is too bad. And if Editors who publish for the *Ledger* could bear what we have heard their patrons says *they* would stop it.

RANDOM SKETCHES *and Notes of European Travel in* 1856. *By Rev. John E. Edwards, A. M.* Harper & Brothers: New York.

"This volume (to quote from the Author's preface) pretends to nothing beyond what is indicated on the title page. It contains mere random sketches and surface views, all of which were written in the midst of the scenes described, and while the impressions from the objects mentioned were fresh upon the mind. The design has been to conduct the reader over the whole route of travel, and show him what I have seen, and to make him feel as though he himself had witnessed what I have described." In this the author has most happily succeeded, for we have followed him step by step a great way from home, and only regretted that *he* would get weary so soon (always posting his book of notes before resting at night) and thus rob us of a more detailed account of some of the most interesting cities, towns, palaces, etc., in the old world. *Random Sketches* are not composed, like too many books of travel, of what others heard or saw; but, from what the author viewed with his own eyes—thus making it useful as a book of reference.

SUICIDE FROM SLANDER :—We have been pained, the last few days, at the number of melancholy suicides committed in our country; but none have affected the finer sensibilties of human nature more than those committed to free the unhappy victims from the remorseless, vile-mouthed slanderer. We have noticed several cases of female suicides, one was a Miss Mary Martin, a very pretty and intelligent young lady of about 20 years of age who drowned herself in the stream near Detroit, Me.

She invited a young lady friend to walk with her, and seating herself upon a log near the stream, she told her friend that she was about to drown herself, and the reason for so doing.—She took off all her jewelry, and gave it to the young lady, saying, 'I want you to have these.' In a few moments after, her friend persuaded her to return to the house, telling her that they would come down in the afternoon.

They had proceeded only about five or six rods, when Miss Martin caught hold of her friend and dragged her towards the stream a rod or two, but suddenly releasing her hold she ran and jumped in. Her friend gave the alarm, and a brother of Miss Martin came to her relief, but too late—life was extinct when her body was taken out. During the past winter stories have been circulated to injure her character. She protested her innocence, and but a few weeks before, while walking near the place where she was drowned with the young man to whom she was engaged, she said (referring to her troubles) 'If I thought there were no happier days in store for me, I would jump in and drown myself.' Miss Martin was a modest and highly respectable young lady.

These slanderers, who make thousands unhappy, yea even wretched who never commit suicide, little know, many times, of the anguish of heart they cause. They are generally what we call *neighborhood tattlers*, watching every opportunity to snatch up an ungarded word of a friend and then hasten to publish it abroad—where an uncharitable world can see no paliation for the crime or language. They find an entrance into the sanctity of the family circle and even try to put the nearest relatives at enmity with each other. The tattler and slanderer are almost one, and are the greatest plagues that scourge society. They do not take our money or property, it is true, but they rob many an otherwise happy family of all their hopes in this world, and many of their victims grasp the suicide's knife or seek to drown their woe in the bosom of some stream, rather than rest on the suspicious bosoms of those who should caress them.

FATAL ACCIDENT :—On Friday night last the 12 o'clock train ran over a shoemaker by the name of Russel, in the suburbs of town, cutting one leg entirely off and considerably lacerating the other. He was found in this sad condition early on Saturday, and all attention given him, but he died from the wound about 2 o'clock the same day. The sequel to this melancholy accident, is what causes the most of such—he was drunk!

THE SUPREME COURT.—This Court will commence its Summer Term in the city of Raleigh the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows :

June 10,	those from the	I Circuit.
" 15,	"	V "
" 22,	"	II "
" 29,	"	III "
July 6,	"	IV "
" 13,	"	VI & VII C's.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Annual Commencement of York Collegiate Institute, will take place on June 11th.

On Wednesday preceding, the Annual Address will be delivered before the two Literary Societies, by Richard W. York, Esq., of York Collegiate Instrute, N. C.

In the evening, the Annual Sermon before the Collegiate Society, will be preached by Rev. A. W. Linebury, of Orange, N. C.

WE THOUGHT SO.—The Vicksburg papers contradict the report of $96,000 having been subscribed there to buy a plantation for Gen. Pierce. Nothing of the kind has been done.

REMARKABLE :—That persons wishing to *loaf* or *sleep*, this warm weather, should always go to an editor's sanctum and pull off their boots, (thus giving their oderiferous extremities a better chance of spreading themselves) and lay on a bed placed for *private* and not *public* use.

THE NIAGARA.—The Washington *States* has been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Washington, dated May 13, 1857 :

"The 'Ningara' entered the Thames yesterday taking this Government entirely by surprise. She is swinging at anchor in the channel of that stream, (which she seems to fill entirely up;) for, as farfamed as are the London docks, they are too contracted for her enormous dimensions. She will move round to Liverpool in a few days, where the submarine electric cable, for the American side of the Atlantic, is in rapid course of preparation, there to receive it on board when completed. What a mission is hers! May she never, with her immense powers for destruction, be sent on a less peaceful errand!

"But, compared to the "Great Eastern,' she is as a dwarf to a giant. *Apropos* of this leviathan, which, in its relation to other vessels, is to be as a whale among minnows. Milford-Haven has been definitely decided upon as the port of the "Great Eastern," on this side of the Atlantic. They are now working a full force upon her, and she will doubtless be launched in August.

"Capitalists are investing in property, in the town of Milford, which, in view of the steam ferry project, is destined to become a city of vast importance.

FASHION :—In Japan no change has occurred in the fashion of dress for two thousand years.

How poor Japan will suffer when the Americans get mixed with them, as they do whenever we have commercial intercourse. Wonder if this wasn't *one* of the principal grounds of objection to opening their ports?

WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—According to the National Intelligencer, the aggregate wealth of the whole concern of the Rothschilds is only about $40,000,000. A statement going the rounds of the press, which must of course be incorrect, represents them as worth seven hundred millions of dollars in money, besides three hundred millions more in real estate, the annual interest of which would amount to $60,000,000, a greater sum than the whole of their present fortune. However, forty millions is better than nothing.

THE COMET.—The threatened visit of the comet this summer is exciting terror among some of the ignorant people of the West, and the Cincinnati Gazette says there are actually persons who are packing up their duds for the crash. Prof. Mitchel, of that city, has been moved by the excitement to lecture upon "comets and their influence."

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that John G. Wilson, Esq., a wealthy planter of Currituck country, N. C. committed suicide on Sunday night 24th instant near Shingle Landing, by shooting a ball from a pistol through his head. He was greatly respected, wealthy and leaves a family Recent pecuniary losses are supposed to have caused him to commit the rash act.

LOW NECKED DRESSES :—An exchange says, in the primitive days of Pennsylvania there was a law which stated as follows :

"That if any white female of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane highway, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (i. e. low necked dresses,) being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall pay a fine not less than one, nor more than two hundred dollars. The closing paragraph of the law, however, permitted women of questionable character to bare their shoulders as a badge of distinction between the chaste and unchaste."

EMANCIPATION OF DRED SCOTT AND HIS FAMIY.—Dred Scott, with his wife and two daughters, were emancipated at St. Louis on Tuesday last, by Taylor Bow, Esq. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, for that purpose.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.—Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina, succeeds Gov. Meriweather as Governor of New Mexico.

Later from Kansas.—LECOMPTON May 28.—Gov. Walker arrived here yesterday, and was quietly received. His inaugural is lengthy and declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced, and the position taken be maintained, if necessary, by the whole force of the Government.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce LYNDON SWAIM, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Guilford.

☞ We are authorized to announce B. G. GRAHAM as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk, for Guilford County.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. D. TROTTER as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Guilford.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., Editor of the Congregational Journal, speaks volumes in favor of *Wistar's Balsam* :—

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.,—*Gentlemen:* Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow-sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MARRIED,

On Thursday 21st May by Jonathan Parker Esq. Mr. JOHN WORK to Miss JANE PITCHFORD—all of Guilford.

In Stokes County, N. C. on the 26th of May, by Rev. J. S. Davis, Mr. PRESLEY GEORGE, and Miss RUTH, daughter of Richard Flynt, deceased.

In this place, on Tuesday morning 2nd inst., by Rev. N. F. Reid, Rev. T. M. JONES, Pres. of Greensboro F. College, to Miss LUCIE McGEE.

SODA WATER, DRAWN FROM A PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAIN, can always be had at the Drug Store of
W. C. EORTER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.—The Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May,—Rev. A. Baker, Chairman,—the paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise, and give it their hearty support

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2.50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to give the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 74:tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE TRUSTEE of Rankin & McLean is now prepared to make a payment on all claims belonging to the first class creditors mentioned in the Deed of Trust and hereby requests all persons holding such claims to present them and receive the amount now ready for distribution. To insure uniformity in payments Interest will be calculated on all claims to the 15 of June.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Rankin & McLean by book account are earnestly requested to call and settle the same with Cash or Note.

Longer indulgence cannot be expected by those who disregard this call.

JED. H. LINDSAY.
Trustee.
May 26 1857. 73::tf.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISEASE, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some which were given up as hopeless, by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying *I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time.* Seeing is believing, and if any one is credulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
Greensboro, N. C.

And calls will be made or Medicine sent by mail, at your option.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of STUTTERING and STAMMERING can be cured in a very short time.

☞ The afflicted would do well to write him, and describe their case.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers continue to manufacture Agricultural Machines and Implliments, of the most approved patterns and superior workmanship. They ask attention to "Cardwell's Horse Power and Thresher," single and double geared, with Separator if required, which have taken a premium at every Fair at which they have been exhibited.

ALSO,

Croskill's Clod Crusher;
Many's Improved Reaper and Mower, the best in use;
Rich's Iron Beam Plow, highly approved;
Seymour & Sages Broad Cast Grain Sowers
Magic Corn and Cob Mill, an excellent machine;
Reynold's Wheat Fans, and several other patterns;
Corn Shellers, Hand and Horse Power, from $10 to $35;
Hay Presses; Wheat Drills; Corn Planters
Cider Mills; Grain Cradles; Hay Rakes; Harrows;
Grain Gleaners; Tobacco Mills, &c., &c.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & Co.,
(72—3m) No. 148 Main street, Richmond.

SOMETHING NEW!
A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!
MRS. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows :

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following : "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina :"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate: therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring.* That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved*;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"*Not Approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

[L. S.]

By the Governor: THOS. FRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
May 18, 1857. 73::8w

SOMETHING NEW AT COFFIN'S GALLERY. The Latest process out and is believed by close observers to stand at the head of the fine arts. They are different from the Ambrotype and somewhat resemble the Colored Photograph, though more true to life. The process is admirably adapted to groups of Children, lockets, finger rings, breast pins, &c. Call and see his specimens.

Rooms over Gilmer & Hendrix's store.
April 8th 1857 Z. S. COFFIN.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PER Schr L. Smith and Helene, from New York:

60 Bags Green Rio Coffee.
26 " " Laguyra do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar,
15 " Yellow do.
8 " Crushed Block do.
10 Kegs prime Goshen Butter. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Wilmington, May 1.

NEW JEWELRY STORE:—THE Subscriber respectfully informs the people of Greensboro and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the establishment known as Mr. A. P. Eckle's Jewelry & Watch-making Store opposite the Post Office, where he will keep constantly on hand a rich and varied assortment of all kinds of JEWELRY, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms, also will do *REPAIRING* with neatness and dispatch, and shall not fail to strive to please all who may be kind enough to give him a call. OTTO HUBER,
(70::3m) *Watchmaker & Jeweller.*
Greensboro, May 6, 1857.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among others:—Hon. T. Ruffin, John Newlin, P. A. Holt, W. B. Albright, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, A. H. Lindley, Chatham; P. C. Cameron, John F. Lyon, W. J. Bingham, Orange: John Long, Randolph; E. G. Reade, G & H. Williams, Person. 61:1y

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE—AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTing business. He must be able to write and know something of English Grammar. His morn character must be above suspicion. Age from 14 to 16 years. Application should be made immediately.

THE REVISED CODE.
50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c. The subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has on hand for sale a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., and hopes by close attention to business and low prices, to suit all wanting such articles. Come and see her stock.

Room adjoining Insurance Office.
SARAH ADAMS.
Greensboro N. C. April 8th 1857. 66-tf.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
(Formerly of North Carolina)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
104 *Wall Street.*
NEW YORK.

☞ Personal attention given to all business entrusted to their care. (57—1y.)

AMBROTYPES—AT COFFIN'S GALLERY you can get an Ambrotype for only one dollar. Come everybody and get one. These Ambrotypes are finished up transparent.

These Ambrotypes are finished up with two glasses hermetically sealed together.

These Ambrotypes are colored natural to life.

These Ambrotypes are warranted neither to fade nor spot.

These Ambrotypes are excelled by none in the Union.

He takes the likenesses of children in from two to four seconds sitting.

His rooms are over Gilmer & Hendrix's store.
Z. S. COFFIN.
March 25, 1857.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

Life Scenes.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

WOLVERINE SKETCHES.

BY ERNEST M. BENEDICT.

NUMBER VII.

Spikes and his Pony—A Bear Fight.

The rain had been pouring down in torrents the whole day, and none of us had ventured out until the evening at about five o'clock, when the storm gave over, and we went forth to see the sky as clear and blue as ever.

Though we had built a shed or covering for our ponies one of the waggish little rascals had, during the storm, broken loose, and we found him at a little distance from our camp, prancing about in high glee. Spikes offered to catch him and bring him into camp, as the saying is. Of course there was fun ahead. Spikes and *Mr. Fun* were brothers, so they both started off to catch the pony. The pony like any other knowing brute, smelt a rat, (that's another saying) as Spikes advanced, and so he armed himself for a *proud* defence.

"By gar," said Peter, "dat poney was ze dev'—."

"And more than a match for Spikes, I'll bet my life," said Harry.

"O!" chimed in Walter, "I think he'll have no trouble, Spikes is up to snuff."

"Git eout," howled Spikes, what in ——ar yeou 'bout, 'spect yeou've got tu come inter camp.

"There," said Harry, "Spikes is up to him. See there, the fun begins. Tighten your belt Peter, and don't laugh too loud, there's danger in it, you know."

Sure enough, Spikes had come up to where the pony stood in waiting to receive him, and the fun had indeed commenced. Spikes coaxed his pony ship, but he might as well have coaxed a dead mule, for he would'nt budge a peg, nor would he allow Spikes to come near enough to touch him. When Spikes advanced towards him he would rear himself up and back off. Finally Spikes gave it over. It *was* too bad, but the pony was too smart for him, and that fact could'nt be rubbed out, neither could the Green Mountain boy, pass us off with one of his accustomed fibs, for we saw the contest from the beginning to the end of it. That shamed Spikes a good deal, for having failed in catching the pony, he doubtlessly wanted most *awfully* to take us in for a yarn. He appeared to be beaten out and out, and then again not quite so much so, for after he had given up catching his ponyship, and was turned around to quit the scene in which he had been so unfortunate, the pony reared and placing his fore feet very gently over Spikes shoulders and holding fast to his work, actually rode him into camp, amid the side-splitting roars of the whole company.

"There, concarn yeour picters," exclaimed Spikes as he came in *under* the pony. "I've done it, an' I'll bet my ole boots 'at 'ar aint another——one o' yeou 'at can begin tu beat it, beat it blast yeou."

"Git ze gun, git ze gun," eagerly called out Peter. We shall all be eat up by ze bare."

"Counfound you spikes," said Harry, "you've stured up a nest of bears, and now there'll be a time of it."

Sure enough, and there was no time to be lost either, for a great black fellow was not twenty paces off, and coming towards us at a good rate, and with his hungry mouth wide open. We got our guns, but not until he had been given time sufficient to do some damage. Rover had seen him at the first, and without argument as to the consequences, pounced forward upon him, and though his attack was a brave one he came off second best, being severely cut in the side. Nothing daunted, however, he prepared himself for another battle, but a shot from Peter's rifle diverted the attention of his bearship, and Rover was cheated out of the fight, so he laid himself down close by to care for his wound.

Peter's shot took effect in the bear's left shoulder, wounding him but slightly—enough, however, to make him more desperate.

We were not before aware of the presence of these ugly inhabitants of the forrest, in so close a proximity to our camping ground, as this was the first we had seen of them—else we would have pitched our tent some other where, in order to avoid them; for not one of us, save Peter, knew anything of their habits, and consequently were ignorant of their manner of attack, or how to take them in a battle. However we soon learned the ways and means by which successfully to rid ourselves of their disagreeable company.

As I before remarked, Peter had the first shot, and as he was obliged to loose time necessary to re-load his piece, he called out to Spikes to fire, which he did, putting his ball down the throat of the now infuriated beast. As soon as the bear had received the shot he turned himself around and ran away as fast as his clumsy legs would carry him; but soon returned with fresh recruits—numbering a half a dozen of his bearships own kind.

It was now evident to us that we would have hard fighting, and that we should need to work with much caution, to prevent harm to ourselves. Only to think o' half a dozen or more mad bears coming right at you growling and grinding their frightful looking teeth!

It made the cold chills creep over me for about a minute, but fight was the word, and there was no time for consideration.

"Ink 'em as doy shall come," cried Peter as our enemy advanced. "Put ze lead right straight in ze breast, an' dey shall drop quick."

Following Peters directions our first round dropped three of them, but while enveloped in the smoke from our pieces, a remaining one, and I believe the one first wounded, crept stealthily up to Harry, and before he had time to think, dragged him level with the ground and commenced a most frightful laceration of the poor fellow, tearing and cutting him in a terrible manner. Not long however did he lie at the mercy of the beast; Peter's knife soon found its way to his heart, and Harry was liberated. The rest of our ferocious enemy soon shared a like fate, and we were declared the winners, with seven good bear skins as a recompence for the danger we had gone through.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Lines on the Whip-poor-Will.

Dedicated to Miss M. A. S. of Long Creek.

Sing on! thou sweet, modest, lonely and pensive bird of night,
For my troubled spirit will not grow weary of thy song,
While that dear, noble, loving girl is absent from my sight,
To whom this throbbing heart and all its earnest thoughts belong.

Sing on! congenial mournor of this dreamy midnight hour!
Thy soft, sweet, plaintive notes must ever soothe and calm the heart,
That feels true love's chagrins and its strange mysterious power,—
Or has been deeply pierced by its too keen and pointed dart.

Oh what serene, pure happiness, sweet bird, thou must enjoy!
Alone, at this still hour, amid the verdure of the grove,—
No vulgar sound of day abroad, to scare, disturb, annoy,
Or interrupt thy triune notes of grief or blighted love.

Songster of sunny climes, nocturnal visitant of spring
How sweet to sit at this calm hour and listen to thy voice!
And those eolian notes which the spheres and zephyrs sing—
Transcendental music in which no vulgar hearts rejoice!

There's no dark sorrow in thy voice, nor wildness in thy song,
But a sweet sadness there—a slight tincture of sorrow's joy;
As tho' thou once hadst something dear for which thou now dost long—
Some faithful heart perhaps, that had no guile no base alloy.

IATROS.

New Hanover Co.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LIFE'S SEASONS.

BY J. JUNIUS JUSTUS.

Joyous youth, the springtime of life,
In all its rapturous glee,
Hath bloomed amid the flowers of earth,
With a glad heart light and free;
And bounding o'er the fields of pleasure,
Like the wild and thoughtless deer,
He makes vain sport the only treasure
Of a heart unknown to fear;
He meets life's pains with careless air,
And seeks those gems most bright and fair.

The gentle spring of life resigns
Her sceptre and her sway,
And summer grasps the ruling reins,
For now 'tis manhood's day.
Whilst the stern realities of life
Crowd round his gloomy mind,
He struggles on amid the strife,
Bright joys on earth to find;
And hope inspires him yet to say,
"I'll see a brighter, happier day."

Life's autumn winds are wailing fast,
Prostrating every flower;
Man's joyful, boyhood days are past,
A day seems but an hour.
His care-worn brow but plainly shows
That sorrow hath been his lot;
But glancing o'er the past he sees
Here and there a bright, bright spot,
Which cheers his heart, and bids him prove
A friend to all by acts of love.

The hoary locks of wintry age
Foretell the coming time;
When the feeble, old and trembling sage
Must seek a happier clime;
For death's own cold, relentless hand
Will snatch him to the tomb,
While a shining, bright-robed, angel band
Will bear his spirit home;
Where with the blessed he'll ever sing,
Amid the joys of *eternal Spring.*

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

To my Sister, on her Bridal day.

BY INVALID.

Another home is o'er thee now;
And stranger voices there
Will greet thee in the morning song,
And in the evening prayer:
Thou'lt listen but 'twill be in vain,
To hear thy mother's voice,
Which like the notes of early birds,
Has made thy heart rejoice.

Remember 'tis no common vow,
No pledge for sunnier times;
Its birth-place is the nuptial song,
Its end the funeral chimes.
It stands beside the festive board,
And o'er the couch of pain,
It sheds its hallowed influence down,
Like drops of summer rain.

And he thy chosen one, oh think!
That round his onward way,
Thy smiles can scatter happiness,
Like roses in sweet May.
His heart with all its *wealth of Love*
Is given to thy care,
As freely as the flowers give
Their fragrance to the air.

Then nerve thy heart, young dreamer, now,
Thy life has just begun;
Look steadily onward to the goal,
Of duties nobly done:
Keep ever fresh within thy breast
The love that now it fills,
And that will lead thy footsteps safe
Through many cares and ills.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A DREAM OF BLISS.

BY MAT SOCIAL.

I dreamed of a sweet southern home—
A home where the flowers grew;
Where the zephyrs soft were free to roam
The orange groves all through;
Where the bulbul's notes were music sweet—
And the world's hum was unknown—
Indeed, a *Poe's* bright retreat;
And that clime was all our own.

And I dreamed that thou wert with me—
With me in that sunny clime;
And that you loved me, my Willie,
Dear as in the olden time.
And hand in hand through this bright Aiden,
We strayed, with hearts filled with joy;
And no world-cares with sorrow laden,
Came our dream-life to destroy.

But I woke, loved Willie—woke to know,
That bliss could never be mine—
That my fate in this drear world of woe,
Must be ever imbued with thine.
In dreams alone can I be with thee,
In the opulence of yore—
But after leaving earth, dear Willie,
Our bliss will be *dream-bliss* no more.

The young woman that was lost in thought, after wandering in her own mind, found herself in her lover's arms.

Farm, House and Fun.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for the time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—fifty degrees of Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but in seventy degrees it will rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, it becomes solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this accout less cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk in Spring is supposed to be the best for drinking, hence it would be the best for calves; in Summer it is the best suited for cheese; and in Autumn the butter keeping is better than that of Summer. The cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and, consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.

A mess of boys were talking about scarecrows.—"Scarecrows? he !he !" says one of the party—an overgrown, slabsided, spoony-looking youth—"he !" says he, evidently in reply to some remaks that had preceded his. "You don't known anything about scarecrows. If you'd seen one that Uncle Ben made, I guess you'd think so too. Why Uncle Ben made one and set it up in daddy's cornfield, that nearly frighted the fathers off of every crow that looked at it; and, by golly! one crow that had been pecking around the field for two or three days, after he had seen it, actually flew away and brought back all the corn he had stolen in that time—fact!"

HOOPS.—The following parody of one of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold" stanzas, is the best thing we have seen on the "vexed question" that now for some time has been made the subject of excessive comment.

Roll on, ye monstrous whalebone hoops—roll on!
Ten thousands squibs are launched at you in vain.
Man marks the world in his resistless course.
But cannot touch the hoops; they laugh to scern
Jokes, punsters, clergymen, the press, and all.
And when they die at last—as die they must—
'Twill be because they've gone the appointed round.

"Unless you have singing in the family, singing in the house, and singing in the shop, and singing in the street—singing everywhere until it becomes a habit, you can never have congregational singing.—It will be like the cold drops, half water, half ice, which drip in March from some cleft or rock—one drop here and one drop there; whereas it should be like the August shower, which comes, ten million drops at once, and roars upon the roof."

A man named Aaron Bedbug, of Montgomery county, Ky., intends petitioning the Legislature to change his name. He says that his sweet heart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, she O. Bedbug, and the little ones little Bedbugs.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, having read a recent decision of Judge Bicknell, of Indiana, in relation to the liquor law, says that after having examined the document attentively, he can assure his friends across the Ohio that it does not compel them to drink unless they want it." This is certainly comforting.

A lady asked a gentleman at a dinner table, if he was fond of salad. "I am a particular admirer of the ladies," answered he, "and it will be readily conceded that the ladies are *flesh*. Acording to Scripture, all flesh is *grass*—salad is a species of grass; *therefore*, I am very fond of salad.

A VALUABLE SECRET FOR LADIES.—With a little neatness, and with taste in selecting the right goods, you can dress three times as well as usual, at about one-third the usual expense.

WANTED TO KNOW.—The address of the fire when it goes out. Whether a sharp wind is keener than a cutting satire. Whether a treeble singer does three times as much as another. And whether a lawyer ever fainted under the burden of conveying a house.

THE RIVER OF OBLIVION.—Lethe was one of the fabled rivers of the lower world, the waters of which caused utter forgetfulness of the past. It is the river the suicide seeks. How often would the despondent soul plunge into its turbid waters, if it were not for the fear that even Lethe's black and poisonous flood cannot remove the mysterious inner life! And when the scorching sun is beating down on the matted hair and bronzed breast of the disappointed and despairing; when even the summer wind, breathing gently among the tree-tops, makes him look up angrily and in the bitterness of his soul to curse the iron hand that drives the thorns up through his pillow, how he *would* drink of the waters of Lethe if it were not for that one word, "Immortality."

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This peculiarly efficacious medicine has no equal, and a trial will satisfy the most skeptical sufferer that in regard to the power of this remedy, too much cannot be said in its praise. It will cure Dyspepsia.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
Class H,
to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857. R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SCHEME.

20 drawn ballots in each package of 26 tickets.

1	$65.276	$65.276
1	25.000	25.000
2	10.000	20.000
2	5.000	10.000
4	2.500	10.000
10	1.000	10.000
10	600	6.000
10	400	4.000
100	300	30.000
1.000	200	200.000
116	80	9.280
116	60	6.960
10.672	30	320.160
16.530	20	330.600
16.530	10	165.300
45.220 prizes, amounting to		$1.217.216

We would advise all to make an effort and buy a Package of

Certificate of 26 Wholes,	$307 50
Do. 26 Halves,	153 75
Do. 26 Quarters,	76 87
Do. 26 Eighths,	38 42

GRAND CONSOLIDATED HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.
R. France & Co., Managers. *Extra Class* SIX, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, June 30th, 1857.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$34.790 is	$34.790
1 "	10.000 is	10.000
1 "	5.000 is	5.000
5 prizes of	4.000 are	10.000
5 "	1.500 are	7.500
5 "	1.250 are	6.250
10 "	1.000 are	10.000
20 "	600 are	12.000
20 "	500 are	10.000
132 "	400 are	52.800

Approximation Prizes.

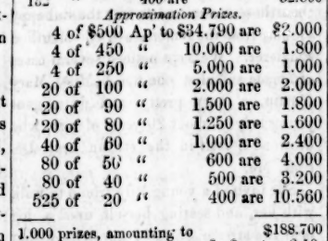
4 of	$500	Ap' to $34.790 are	$2.000
4 of	450	" 10.000 are	1.800
4 of	250	" 5.000 are	1.000
20 of	100	" 2.000 are	2.000
20 of	90	" 1.500 are	1.800
20 of	80	" 1.250 are	1.600
40 of	60	" 1.000 are	2.400
80 of	50	" 600 are	4.000
80 of	40	" 500 are	3.200
525 of	20	" 400 are	10.560
1.000 prizes, amounting to			$188.700

Whole Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters 2.50.
☞ Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, in full, *without deduction* in this Lottery.
T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
No. 39 Fayette st., or Box, No. 40,
(41::ly) Baltimore, Maryland.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Harrell & Moring has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Firm will be settled by G. W. Harrell.
Sept., 1856. HARRELL & MORING.

Tailoring—Fall and Winter Fashions.
Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856.
From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in *GARMENT CUTTING* in this country.
I hereby return my grateful acknowlegments for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor,
My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House. G. W. HARRELL.
Oct., 1856. 40::tf

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.



HARVEST.
July, 1856.
Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.
Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Leavelt's improved Young America. Crushers.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

J. BEVERLY HUNTER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
SUNSBURY GATES Co., N. C.
WILL GIVE prompt attention to the collection of all Bounty Land Claims, Revolutionary Pensions etc., that may be placed in his hands.
He will also attend to buying and selling located Lands in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas.
☞ Terms moderate. No charge made in any case unless Successful.
REFERS TO—

Thos. Bragg,	Governor N. C.
Hon. H. W Miller,	Raleigh N. C.
" Keneth Rayner,	Raleigh N. C.
Col. R. T. Paine,	M. C. N. C.
Joseph Segar	Hampton, Va.

(57—6m.)

MELANOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES:—The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Greensborough and vicinity to his Melanotype Pictures which are taken on sheet iron manufactured expressly for the purpose. In richness of tone, warmth of expression, completeness of detail, and boldness of feature, good Melanotypes are not surpassed for durability. There is no question of their superiority. They will receive a fall without a fracture, a bend without injury; may be washed off when soiled, be handled without the face being marred, unless abused by rough scratching which would deface the best oil painting; they are susceptible of high and very beautiful coloring; they are suitable for Lockets, Breast-pins, Rings, &c. The above pictures are taken and put up in a style not surpassed in the State.
Prices varying from **$1.00** to **$10.00**, according to size and quality. Transparent pictures put up by the New Siliciated process.
Room No. 4 on 2nd story of Garrett's New Brick Building.
May 6. A. STARRETT.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—Mrs. WHEELER & Mrs. OAKLEY take this method of informing their friends & customers that they have received their new stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods—consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c. Particular attention paid to Dress-Making. We have one of the best systems of Dress-Cutting in this country, and have made arrangements to receive direct from New York Patterns every month. Room No. 2, over Garrett's store.
Greensboro, March 25, 1857. 64tf

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE.

SAVANNAH LOTTERY. ON THE HAVANA PLAN of Single Numbers, ANDERSON & SON, *Managers*, Successors to J. F. Winter, Manager. Prizes payable without deduction. Capital Prize **$60,000.** 30,000 Tickets. JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY, *by authority of the State of Georgia, CLASS Y.* Draws June 15th, 1857, at St. Andrews' Hall, Savannah, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of W. R. SYMONS, Esqs., and J. M. PRENTISS, Esq.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$60,000
1 "		20,000
1 "		10,000
1 "		5,000
1 "		4,000
1 "		2,000
3 Prizes of	1,000 are	3,000
5 " "	500 "	2,500
100 "	100 "	10,000
100 "	50 "	5,000

Approximation Prizes.

72	Approximation Prizes	3,760
3,000 of	30 are	90,000
3286 Prizes amounting to		$215,260

Tickets $10; *Halves* 5; *Quarters* 2.50.
Small Scheme draws every Saturday.
Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par.
Checks on New York remitted for prizes.
Address orders for tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets to
ANDERSON & SON, Managers,
Macon or Savannah, Ga.
☞ Persons holding Prize Tickets of J. F. Winter, Manager, will send them to us for payment. (521::y)

STERLING LANIER. SAMPSON LANIER

LAMAR HOUSE,
(FORMERLY COLEMAN HOUSE.)
KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
S. & S. LANIER, *Proprietors.*
MR. STERLIN LANIER, late of the Lanier House, Macon, Ga., and Sampson Lanier, late of Tuskegee, Ala., will be happy to meet all friends and customers at the Lamar House, where they have ample accommodation for 250 persons. 54:1y

Old Bonnets Made New!
MRS. LUCRETIA SALLEE, having settled in Greensboro', where she expects to carry on Bleaching, Cutting, Triming and Shaping of Bonnets, flatters herself from her long experience in the business, that she can give satisfaction to all who may give her a call. She can make the most ill-shaped Bonnet look as bright as if new. She is prepared to furnish the most fashionable Trimmings.
All work sent from a distance shall be promptly attended to. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction.
Call in the corner house in the rear of Messrs. J. & F. GARRETT'S STORE. (44::tf)

GREAT ATTRACTION AT S. ARCHER'S STORE.—The Subscriber is now receiving a superior stock of ready made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other things too numerous to mention, and generally kept in a gentleman's furnishing store, to which he invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public. He flatters himself that he can and promises that he will offer them lower than any other house in this section of the country. These goods were bought low for cash, and will be sold low again for cash. Persons in want of such goods just call, examine and let the subscriber know that you have got the cash to pay for what you buy, and you will buy goods cheaper than you ever did before.
S. ARCHER.
East Market st., Greensboro, April 1, 1857.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—The Star and Cloud, or a Daughter's Love, by A. S. Poe; The Artist's Bride, or the Pawn Broker's Heir, Bennet; The American Citizen, Hopkins; The Violet, or the Cross and the Crown, McIntosh; Life of Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy, Stewart; Poems of Ossian; Old Horne, the Pawn-Broker, or the Orphan's Legacy; My last Cruise, or Where we went and What we saw, Habersham; The Rangers and the Regulators of the Tanaha; Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith; Hood's Poems; Longfellow's Poems; Counsel to the Awakened, or Path of Safety; Poems National and Patriotic by Cutter; Torrey's Interest Tables; The Prince of the House of David, Patton; Humorous Poetry of the English Language; Eliza Cook's Poems; Bancroft's History of the United States, six volumes; Cyclopædia of American Literature, Duyckinck; &c., &c.
At the Book Store by
April 16. E. W. OGBURN & CO.

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING permanently located in Greensboro, N.C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 8, 1857. 531y

A NEW CABINET SHOP—J. A. PRITCHETT would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that he has opened a CABINET SHOP on South street, one door from the Depot, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line such as Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, &c.
Work delivered on board the Cars *free of charge.*
He is desirous that all persons wishing anything in his line would call and examine his work as he is confident, from his past experience, that it cannot be excelled in any other shop. 60::1y

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Vest and Fob Chains, Breastpins, Finger, Ear-rings, Revolvers, Pistols, Porte Monnaies and Spectacles for sale by S. ARCHER.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.
Also,
SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

COMMITTEES OF COMMON Schools from 3rd Monday April 1857 to 3rd Monday in April 1858.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN.
1	R. C. Scott G. L. Busic L. J. Apple.
2	W P Heath Daniel Huffines, Daniel R Low,
3	Jacob Gerringer John Paylor Wm Boon.
4	John Albright Hillery Huffman, G Starr.
5	Levi May, Jonathan Greeson, H Greeson.
6	John F Record, Henry Kime, Wm Smith.
7	A Maxwell, Wm Green Jno. M Wright.
8	Daniel Wirick, Jacob Smith, Henry Smith,
9	S H Denny, M. Wirick J. Gray.
10	Geo. Gannon Jno. A Pritcherd J R Hanner.
11	D C Stewart, S Hunter, Gedeon Greeson.
12	Erevin Hanner Paul Coble J Hemphill.
13	James Gant, Spencer Bevill, J Parker.
14	Daniel Wirick, S McLintock, J Gilchrist
15	E Donnell, Jno. C Rankin, Thos. Buckhanan.
16	Jno. W. McMurray H A Sharp, R Kirkman.
17	W G Tucker, R D Thom, J B Gamble.
18	C Sinclair, Cornelius Dick, S W Barker.
19	Thomas E Moore, J Tatum, Jno. Pearson.
20	James Hobbs Andrew J Piles, Wm Scott.
21	Daniel Albright Caleb White, Lem Smith.
22	Alfred Ingold E F Cummings J N Short.
23	Samuel S Davis Wm Hodson, Geo. Beard.
24	R Stepheason, Wm Kirkman, Jno. Hall
25	C N Barham, T Goley, Jonathan Strader
26	John Lambeth, Jesse Case, Jno. Highfield.
27	L Kirkman, Wm M Cummings C Smith.
28	Timothy Russell, Dr. S Sapp J E Marlow.
29	Spinx Reece, Oran Linebury J J Armfield.
30	Wm Davis B F Wiley Anson Holton.
31	Jno. B. Dwiggins, Jno. Frazier, J Gordon
32	Saml. Donnell, A Moore, J Benbow.
33	Geo. Bowman Jonathan Bulla L Starbuck.
34	Elisha Charles, J A Davis Stephen White.
35	Dr. J Penix, Jno. Hedgecock D Wilburn.
36	W F Bowman A C Jones, Solomon Horney.
37	Wm Britain, C Booth, J A Hoskins.
38	C G Yates, A Weatherly, John Denny.
39	Pleasant McAdoo A Rankin, M Rankin.
40	Wm McMurray, L Rayl, Robt. McCuiston.
41	H C Dick E N McLean Willis Sikes.
42	M D Young S Rayl, John Kellum.
43	Ambrose Phillippie, O Friddle, C Neece.
44	T Rankin Wm. P Wharton J P Wooters.
45	J B Hounton, D M Kirkman, L S Kirkman.
46	J G Anthony Obed Anthony, J Coffin.
47	Morrison Donnell, N Hackett, L Hackett.
48	Harris Kirkman, G Stanley, R Caldwell.
49	D Foust, Joshua Clapp, J Foust.
50	Amos Stewart, J W Patterson, H Ledbetter.
51	T G Wharton, Henry Foust Wm M Clapp.
52	A H Lindsay, Thomas Macy, John Clark.
53	Dr. S G Coffin Wm Reece, W H Stanley.
54	Zebadee Kersey, J Henderson N Hunt Jr.
55	Charles Harden, Edward Kirkman, A Ross.
56	J Murphey, J Sillivan, Ithamer Armfield.
57	L R Kirkman, G W Suigot, J W Northam.
58	Nathan Johnson, J G Hedgecock S Sullivan.
59	Joshua Starr, Hance Corsbie Alfred Jones.
60	J Underwood Robert Thomas, J Carmon.
61	Thos. Warren, G Pegram, Wm. Anthony.
62	John Ricks, F Mason, Saml. Parsons.
63	Bingham Smith K Coltraine J Hodgin Jr.
64	J Bundy, M H Mendenhall, E E Mendenhall.
65	Hiram Cobb, Fountain McLean, J Deany.
66	Henry Wright, Jehu C Lamb, H Bundy.
67	Geo. Cable Alexander Hanner, S Swain.
68	Emsley Elliott, Abram Curtis, Wm. Layton.
69	D Waynack L L Kernodle P H Summers.
70	John Thomas, Peter Gerringer Asa Clapp.
71	S Thomas, Jos. A Houston, M S Sherwood.
72	David Cable, Eli Ingold, Daniel Ingold.
73	W A Russell, Jonathan Welch J J Welch.
74	O McMichael, J Wright, M B Weatherley.
75	Haywood Praddy Saml. S White J Brown.
76	James Dick James Paisly, J R Sloan.

By order Board Supt's.
71. E. W. OGBURN. Ch'r.

ACARD.
THE MERCHANTS of Greensboro, feeling the necessity of a change in their manner of doing business in this place, have resolved to have all debts made for goods sold due the first of each July and the first of each January, without regard to the date of the purchase. We are decidedly of the opinion that it will be better for the customer as well as the merchant.
January 1, 1857:
J. & F. GARRETT,
W. J. McCONNEL,
GILMER & HENDRIX,
A. P. ECKLE,
T. J. PATRICK,
J. F. JOLLEE & CO.,
J. N. THOMPSON,
R. G. LINDSAY,
J. R. & J. SLOAN,
W. C. PORTER,
A. WEATHERLY,
RANKIN & McLEAN,
WINBOURNE & WITTY,
C. N. McADOO.
(56::tf)

NOTICE.—VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. The subscriber being desirous to move west, offers for sale the following tract of land, situated in the South East corner of Guilford County, on the waters of stinking quarter 2 miles North of Longs mills contains **192 acres,** has a good saw mill and corn mill on it; good frame barn and shop, good log house and kitchen, and other out houses, good orchard, and a meadow that cannot be surpassed in the State. Also a tract lying in Alamance County containg **250 acres,** all timber, situated 2 miles south of Mount hermin Meeting House on the public road leading from Graham to the foundry; a splendid cite for a tan yard and store, and both badly needed, terms to suit the purchaser either time or cash payments.
(66:::3m.) FREDERIC STAFFORD.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—THE undersigned are still engaged in the manufacture of their premium fans at M. D. Landreth's ¾ of a mile east of the Court House in Greensboro N. C. Orders promptly attended to and thankfully received.
H. B. DOWLER & CO.
Those that are indebted to us in the counties adjoining Guilford will find their notes with W. C. Porter in Greensboro.
(71—3mo.) H. B. DOWLER & CO.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER, Dealers in Family Groceries and provisions, No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C. Will keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Chees, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.
References.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigg; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::ly.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.
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To R. A. SEYMOUR,
Editor & Proprietor of the
National Police Gazette,
71::tf New York City

NEW GOODS AT CALDWELLS.
THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his entire New Stock of Spring and Summer Goods; consisting in a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Silk, Wool, Panama and Palmleaf Hats, Books and Stationary, Brooms, Buckets and Pails, Looking Glasses, Portmonies, Fans, Buttons, Beads, Combs, and a variety of other Yankee Notions. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible figure and such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Call examine and determine for yourselves. Terms cash or produce on delivery of the Goods.
April 22. R. N. CALDWELL.
(68—1y.)

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COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
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Greensboro, N. C. 22:3m

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TICKETS ONLY $10!

Owing to the great favor with which our Single Number Lotteries have been received by the public, and the large demand for Tickets, the Managers, S. SWAN & CO., will have a drawing each Saturday throughout the year.
The following Scheme will be drawn in each of their Lotteries for June, 1857.

CLASS 39,
To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on *Saturday, June 6,* 1857.

CLASS 40,
To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on *Saturday, June 13th,* 1857.

CLASS 41,
To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on *Saturday, June 20th,* 1857.

CLASS 42,
To be drawn in the city of Atlanta, Ga. in public, on *